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ENGLISH TIME-BOOKS

VOL. I

ENGLISH REGNAL YEARS AND TITLES, HAND-LISTS, EASTER DATES, ETC.

HELPS FOR STUDENTS OF HISTORY. No. 40

EDITED BY C. JOHNSON, M.A., H. W. V. TEMPERLEY, M.A., AND J. P. WHITNEY, D.D., D.C.L.

ENGLISH TIME-BOOKS.—VOL. I.

ENGLISH REGNAL YEARS AND TITLES

HAND-LISTS, EASTER DATES, ETC.

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

THE system of dating a document in common vogue for three or four centuries after the reign of Richard I.[1] continually reminded men of their duty to the Catholic Church and the English State, for it was regulated by the Kalendars of both.

Let us consider two examples selected at random:[2]

1. *Datum apud Whalleye die Veneris proximo post festum translationis sancti Thome archiepiscopi et martyris anno regni regis Edwardi tertij post conquestum decimo.*

This date contains three elements: (*a*) The place at which the document was executed—*Whalley;* (*b*) the day on which it was executed—*the Friday next after the Feast of the Translation of S. Thomas the archbishop and martyr;* (*c*) the year in which it was executed—*the tenth year of the reign of King Edward the Third after the Conquest.* Passing over the date of place, we see that in order to write the date of time in our modern manner we require to know three things—viz., how the years of Edward III.'s reign were reckoned, when the Feast of the Translation of S. Thomas the archbishop and martyr was held every

[1] Saints' Days came into common use for dating from about 1230 onwards.

[2] Whalley Abbey Coucher Book, Vol. IV., pp. 1004, 1005.

year, and on what day of the month in that particular year was the Friday after that Feast.

2. *Datum apud Whalleye in vigilia Pentecostes anno regni regis Edwardi tertij a conquestu xvj°.*

This date contains the same three elements of place, day, and year as the preceding example. But there is this difference, that the day, *the Vigil of Pentecost*, depends upon a feast which we know may fall upon one of thirty-five different days according to the variable date of Easter. Before we can assign the date of day and month in this case, we must have means of ascertaining the dates each year of those Church festivals which were movable because regulated by Easter.

Altogether, therefore, we need to be able to find out at a glance:

1. Regnal Years, changing every reign.
2. Easter Days and Week-days, varying year by year.
3. Saints' Days and other fixed Holy Days of the Christian Year.

It is the purpose of these three books to provide the English historical student with this necessary material for his work. With their aid let us elucidate the two examples given above.

1. In the book of Regnal Years we see that *the tenth year of Edward III.* began on 25 *Jan.* 1335-6, and that the date of *Easter* in that year, which was a leap year, was 31 *Mar.* 1336. From the alphabetical list of Saints' Days we learn that *the Feast of the*

Translation of S. Thomas the archbishop and martyr was held annually on 7 *July*. Turn now to the book of Easter Tables and find the Table for 31 *Mar.*, *Secundum F*. In the list of years at the top check the presence of 1336*. Find 7 *July*: it was a Sunday: and look on in July till you come to the *Friday after*: it was the twelfth. The former date given as an example will therefore be written shortly as *Whalley, Friday*, 12 *Jul.* 1336.[1]

2. The tables of Regnal Years show that 16 *Edw. III.* began 25 *Jan.* 1341-2, and that *Easter* fell on 31 *Mar.* 1342. In the Easter Tables we find that the Feast of *Pentecost* was on 19 *May*, 1342. The *Vigil*, therefore, was on the day before, the eighteenth. The second date is therefore written in the modern way as *Whalley, Saturday*, 18 *May*, 1342.

It is hoped that the publication of these tables and lists in three separate volumes may be a convenience to those who require to use them concurrently. The student can have them all open on his desk at once, and turn from one to another without losing his place.

[1] Note that no month requires more than the first three letters of its name to distinguish it from the rest.

INTRODUCTION TO THIS VOLUME

THE contents of this volume sufficiently explain its purpose, which is, to enable the student to ascertain without calculation the beginning of any regnal year of any English *post-Conquestum* monarch, the date of the Easter or Easters which fell within any such year, the diplomatic title of any sovereign since 1066, and the holder at any time of any of the eight titles of nobility which were (some still are) closely connected with the crown of England. The lists of sovereigns of Scotland and of France, and of the ducal years of Lancaster, etc., are given to save trouble and search elsewhere. For the period before the Conquest it has been thought sufficient to give the Easter Dates, the Indictions, and the following brief notes on the dating of Old English diplomas.

I.—THE DATING OF OLD ENGLISH DIPLOMAS

Owing to the fact that before the eleventh century the Kings of England and of the smaller English kingdoms had no chancery officials, and consequently no definite formulæ for their grants (except a few Beneventan phrases[1]), no two diplomas are exactly

[1] Introduced, no doubt, by Abbot Hadrian, who came to England to assist Archbishop Theodore from Neridanum near Naples or Benevento in 669.

alike. We can, however, trace no fewer than eight elements in the composition of the date of place and time.

1. THE YEAR OF GRACE.—Until the reign of Henry II. the year of the Incarnation of our Lord was reckoned in England and Ireland from 25 Dec. to the 24 Dec. following. This system, known as the *Recapitulatio Dionysii*, because devised by Dionysius, a Roman abbot, consisted of a cycle of nineteen years (beginning in 532[1]) by which the date of Easter should be determined. The years were reckoned to begin on 25 Dec. It was used in England, and in England only, from the time of S. Wilfrid, having been brought from Italy by him or Benedict Biscop, whose pupil, Bede, established its use by his writings and teaching; and at the Council of Chelsea (27 Jul. 816) it was ordered to be used in dating episcopal acts.[2] According to this reckoning, William the Conqueror was crowned on the first day of 1067. The year of Grace and the Indiction were the normal dates of time in these diplomas.

2. THE INDICTION.—The most stable element in European dating was the system known as the Indiction, marking the place of any given year in a cycle of fifteen years. The first year in the cycle is known as the first Indiction, the last as the fifteenth Indiction. The cycle repeats itself every fifteen years; thus, for instance, in the eighth century all the following years

[1] Though Easter Day, 533 (the first in the new Recapitulation), fell on 27 Mar., this does not account for the ancient Church Kalendar entry, 27 *March, Resurrectio Prima.* See Vol. III.

[2] This order is still observed. See § 4, The Episcopal Year.

were of the first Indiction, 703, 718, 733, 748, 763, 778, 793. The origin of the cycle is not quite clear. There was in Egypt a system of enrolment-by-household which began in the reign of Augustus (whose years were reckoned, in Egypt only, from 29 August, the anniversary of the taking of Alexandria). Besides a census of persons and property the returns showed when each male became of age to pay the poll-tax: and it was this age (14 years) which settled the period of the cycle at 14 years—*i.e.*, the second time your name appeared in the enrolment you had to pay the tax. Augustus began his reign officially and as a Principate 27 Jun. B.C. 23, and the enrolments-by-household were taken for B.C. 9, A.D. 6, 20, 34, 48, 62, 76, 90, 104, etc.,[1] the year beginning 29 August. But the cycle with which we are concerned is one of 15, not 14, years. It can be shown that our fifteen-year Indictional cycle began in Egypt in A.D. 297,[2] and is reckoned from 1 Sep. For many centuries it was supposed that the Indiction began in 312. But whatever obscurity surrounds the time and purpose of its origin, the important point to remember is that the year A.D. 313 (*i.e.*, 1 Sep. 312 to 31 Aug. 313) was the first Indiction; 314, the second; 315, the third, etc. When the year of Grace was employed for chronological purposes, from the latter part of the seventh

[1] *See* Sir W. M. Ramsay, *Was Christ born at Bethlehem?* third edition, 1905, pp. 130–148.

[2] *See* Papyrus Cairo 10520 (edited in P. Lille, i., p. 108), which is dated in A.D. 315, and mentions ιθ (ἔτους) ἰνδικτίονος. *Cf.* Wilcken, *Grundzüge*, p. 223, where the evidence is discussed. I owe these references to the kindness of Dr. B. P. Grenfell, Professor of Papyrology at Oxford.

century, it became necessary to reconcile the two systems, and it is probable that Bede threw back his Annus Domini to the preceding September.[1] But very soon it became the rule to treat the Indiction as belonging to the year of which it included eight months. The Bedan Indiction (which was also adopted by the Empire, Indictio Bedana or Cæsarea), began on 24 Sep. Thus a diploma of any given year would have a different Indiction according as it was executed before or after September. This proved very inconvenient, and so before long the beginning of the Indiction was transferred to Christmas, so as to coincide with that of the Annus Domini. The following rule will find the Indiction of any given year. Add three to the year of Grace, and divide by fifteen. The remainder gives the Indiction; if there be no remainder, the Indiction is 15.[2]

3. THE REGNAL YEAR.—The Regnal Year was not extensively used in Old English diplomas. It was probably employed in imitation of the Merovingian Kings of the Franks, who (themselves copying the Roman Emperors of the first century) reckoned their regnal years from the date of their accession to any part of the kingdom. It was used by Æthilbert of

[1] *See* Dr. R. L. Poole, *Medieval Reckonings of Time*, in this series; and his paper on the "Chronology of Bede," *Journal of Theological Studies*, October, 1918.

[2] *E.g.* (*a*) To find the Indiction for 1920. $1920 + 3 = 1923$. $\frac{1923}{15} = 128\frac{3}{15}$. The Indiction for 1920 is 3.

(*b*) To verify the date *Actum est anno dominice incāti* DCCCXXII. *indictī .xv.* (Earle, *Land Charters*, p. 101.) $822 + 3 = 825$. $\frac{825}{15} = 55$. The Indiction for 822 was 15, and the date is correctly given.

Kent, 732; Æthilbald of Mercia, 734, 742, 749; Offa of Mercia, 794; Coenuulf of Mercia, 811, 812, 814; Uuiglaf of Mercia, 836; Athelstan (925-940); Eadwig (955-959).[1] It seems to have found more favour in Mercia than elsewhere. Its secular character, and the number and comparative instability of the Kings, were perhaps the reasons why it did not obtain a firmer hold. When, centuries later, there was but one King, who came to the throne by hereditary succession, and dated his reign not from his accession but from the solemnity of his coronation by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the regnal year established itself so strongly that it remains in royal diplomas to this day on an equal footing with the year of Grace.

4. The Episcopal Year.—The bishop's years are reckoned from the day of his consecration, or (in the then uncommon event of his going to another See) of his translation. It is an unusual feature of Old English diplomas, but is found in 811 and 812, in charters of Coenuulf of Mercia, combined with the year of the Incarnation, the Indiction, and the King (*e.g.*, *praesulatus hautem Wulfredi arcepis anno* .vi.). In one of his own charters, in 813, Wulfred uses it together with the year of Grace and the Indiction, but omitting the regnal date.[2] English bishops still use their episcopal year of consecration, or translation, in con-

[1] *See* Earle, *Land Charters*, pp. 25; 28, 36, 44; 63; 86, 89, 96; 111; 167; 192. *See also* Napier and Stevenson, *Early Charters*, pp. 6, 10. The gap between 836 and 925 is partially closed by charters of Æthelred, Ealdorman of Mercia, 896, and Werfrith, Bishop of Worcester, 904; Earle, *op. cit.*, pp. 154, 161.

[2] *See* Earle, *op. cit.*, pp. 86, 89, 92.

junction with the year of Grace, and without the regnal year (*e.g.*, "Given under our hand and Episcopal seal this Third day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen and of Our Translation the fifteenth.").

5 AND 6. THE DAY OF THE MONTH AND OF THE WEEK.—The day of the month is usually reckoned according to the Roman Kalendar of Kalends, Nones, and Ides. Examples, however, are found of the style now in use (which was invented by Gregory the Great, but strangely discarded), of counting the days from the first of the month (*e.g.*, *tertia decima die mensis iunii quod* ÷ *īd iunii*, 704).[1] The day of the month is not found frequently, but is commoner than the day of the week, which is but rarely inserted. The day of the week is reckoned in the ecclesiastical manner (*e.g.*, *die .iiii. feria*—*i.e.*, Wednesday).[2]

7. THE DATE OF PLACE.—The date of place is not a common feature. If transcripts are reliable it may be traced back to the middle of the ninth century, but it is not found in originals until the reign of Athelstan (*e.g.*, *.in uilla omnib: notissima· que leowtun. nuncupatur*).[3]

8. THE WITNESSES.—The list of witnesses, headed by the name of the King, is the one element invariably present in the authentication of Old English diplomas. Dates of time and place may be omitted, but the witnessing, even if it did not imply presence at an

[1] Earle, *op. cit.*, p. 17; see also pp. 8, 71.
[2] Earle, *op. cit.*, p. 115. See Vol. III. of this series.
[3] Earle, *op. cit.*, pp. 128, 167.

actual ceremony of transference of some such piece of the property as a sod or a turf, was of such value in giving publicity and therefore stability to the grant that it was never in any circumstances left out. The name of each witness is preceded by a cross. What part the signatories took other than that of authenticating the deed is not very clear. But it seems probable that during the ninth century and the first quarter of the tenth, they were consulted (as composing the Witan) and authorized the gift, but that before about 800 and after about 925 they signed merely as witnesses.[1] The phrases employed vary considerably, but a normal form is: *his testibus consentientibus atque confirmantibus quorum nomina infra nota sunt.* A normal signature is + *Ego Uulfred archiepiscopus consensi et subscripsi.* The crosses were made and the signatures written by the scribe who drew up the diploma. No Old English diploma bears a seal.[2] Frankish diplomas have seals, and often no witnesses.

II.—(*a*) 1066-1189

The Old English diploma lasted on after the Conquest until the middle of the twelfth century. The date of time, however, disappears after 1066; the date of place (*e.g.*, *apud Merlebgam*) is not always inserted; and the seal appears as a conspicuous feature, attached *en placard*, pendant, or on a strip cut horizontally along

[1] *See* Maitland, *Domesday and Beyond*, pp. 247–250.

[2] Edward the Confessor had a seal, but never used it for diplomas.

the bottom of the diploma almost up to the left-hand border. The names of the witnesses are preceded by t̄., T̄., Test., or Test̄, and sometimes in Henry I.'s reign by the signum crucis, +.

(*b*) 1189 ONWARDS

The extraordinary improvements in diplomatic style and precision which marked the reign of Richard I. were probably due to Hubert Walter, Bishop of Salisbury 1189, Archbishop of Canterbury 1193-1205, Justiciar of England 1194-1198, and Chancellor 1199-1205. In this reign appear, clearly distinguished for the first time, Letters Patent and Letters Close, signed *Teste me ipso* (by the King), and Royal Charters, signed *Hiis testibus*. The date of time reappears alongside the date of place[1] (*e.g.*, *Data p̄ manum E. Elȳen̄ Ep̄i Cancell̄ nr̄i Ap̄d Bellum Castrum de Rupe Andel̄ .xv. die Junii. Anno regni nost̄i nono*[2]). The date of time consists of the month and the day of the month (reckoned from the first day, as in isolated Old English diplomas): the regnal year[3] (reckoned until 1272 from the King's coronation[4]) is, however, often added, as

[1] After the reign of Henry III., the royal chancery, which had hitherto accompanied the King in his itinerary, remained stationary at Westminster. The date of place is thereafter *apud Westmonasterium*.

[2] Round, *Ancient Charters*, p. 109.

[3] See the following tables for details connected with some of the Kings.

[4] It was ordered in the pontificals and coronation services that the coronation should take place on a Sunday or some solemn feast. *Et praevideatur semper quod coronatio tam regis*

is also sometimes the year of Grace, which, according to the *mos Anglicanus*, began on Lady Day, 25 March,[1] instead of 25 December.

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quam regine fiat in die dominico vel in festo aliquo solemni.—See *Officia in Coronationem R. Ricardi II.*, A.D. MCCCLXXVII. in Maskell's *Mon. Rit. Eccl. Angl.*, 1847, Vol. III., p. 64.

[1] This continued to be the legal beginning of the year until 1 Jan., 1752.

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I. REGNAL YEARS OF ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS, 1066–1920

SUMMARY

Sovereign	Beginning of Regnal Year	End of Reign
William I	Coronation, Christmas Day (Mon.), 25 Dec. 1066/7	Death, 9 Sep. 1087
William II	Coronation, Sunday, 26 Sep. 1087	Death, 2 Aug. 1100
Henry I	Coronation, Sunday, 5 Aug. 1100	Death, 1 Dec. 1135
Stephen	Coronation, Sunday, 22 Dec. 1135	Death, 25 Oct. 1154
Henry II	Coronation, Sunday, 19 Dec. 1154	Death, 6 Jul. 1189
Richard I	Coronation, Sunday, 3 Sep. 1189	Death, 6 Apr. 1199
John	Coronation, Ascension Day, 27 May 1199	Death, 19 Oct. 1216
Henry III	Coronation, S. Simon and S. Jude (Fri.), 28 Oct. 1216	Death, 16 Nov. 1272
Edward I	Proclamation, Sunday, 20 Nov. 1272. (Coronation, Sunday, 19 Aug. 1274)	Death, 7 Jul. 1307
Edward II	Recognition, Saturday, 8 Jul. 1307. (Coronation, Sunday, 25 Feb. 1307/8	Deposition, 20 Jan. 1326/7
Edward III ..	Recognition, Sunday, 25 Jan. 1326/7. (Coronation, Sunday, 1 Feb. 1326/7)	Death, 21 Jun. 1377
Richard II ..	Recognition, 22 Jun. 1377	Resignation, 29 Sep. 1399
Henry IV	Recognition, 30 Sep. 1399	Death, 20 Mar. 1412/13
Henry V	Proclamation, 21 Mar. 1412/13	Death, 31 Aug. 1422
Henry VI	Accession, 1 Sep. 1422	Deposition, 4 Mar. 1460/1
Edward IV ..	Recognition, 4 Mar. 1460/1	Deposition, 9 Oct. 1470
Henry VI (restored)	Recognition, 9 Oct. 1470	Deposition, 14 Apr. 1471
Edward IV (restored)	Recognition, 14 Apr. 1471	Death, 9 Apr. 1483
Edward V	Accession, 9 Apr. 1483	Murder, 22 Jun. 1483

I. REGNAL YEARS OF ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS, 1066–1920—*Continued*

SUMMARY—*Continued*

Sovereign	Beginning of Regnal Year	End of Reign
Richard III ..	Recognition, 26 Jun. 1483	Death in battle, 22 Aug. 1485
Henry VII	Parliamentary Assumption, 21 Aug. 1485	Death, 21 Apr. 1509
Henry VIII ..	Accession, 22 Apr. 1509	Death, 28 Jan. 1546/7
Edward VI ..	Accession, 28 Jan. 1546/7[1]	Death, 6 Jul. 1553
Jane	Recognition, 6 Jul. 1553	Deposition, 19 Jul. 1553
Mary	Recognition, 1st year, 19 Jul. 1553; 2nd, 6 Jul. 1554	Marriage, 25 Jul. 1554
Philip and Mary ..	Accession, 25 Jul. 1554	Mary's death, 17 Nov. 1558
Elizabeth	Accession, 17 Nov. 1558	Death, 24 Mar. 1602/3
James I	Scotland, 24 Jul. 1567; England, 24 Mar. 1602/3	Death, 27 Mar. 1625
Charles I	Accession, 27 Mar. 1625	Execution, 30 Jan. 1648/9
Charles II	Accession, 30 Jan. 1648/9	Death, 6 Feb. 1684/5
James II	Accession, 6 Feb. 1684/5	Abdication, 11 Dec. 1688
William and Mary ..	Recognition, 13 Feb. 1688/9	Mary's death, 28 Dec. 1694
William III ..	13 Feb.	Death, 8 Mar. 1701/2
Anne	Accession, 8 Mar. 1701/2	Death, 1 Aug. 1714
George I	Accession, 1 Aug. 1714	Death, 11 Jun. 1727
George II	Accession, 11 Jun. 1727 (22 Jun. in and after 1753)	Death, 25 Oct. 1760
George III	Accession, 25 Oct. 1760	Death, 29 Jan. 1820
George IV	Accession, 29 Jan. 1820	Death, 26 Jun. 1830
William IV ..	Accession, 26 Jun. 1830	Death, 20 Jun. 1837
Victoria	Accession, 20 Jun. 1837	Death, 22 Jan. 1901
Edward VII ..	Accession, 22 Jan. 1901	Death, 6 May 1910
George V	Accession, 6 May 1910	

[1] Regnal Years henceforward begin on day of predecessor's death.

Regnal Year	First Day	*Easter Day*
WILLIAM I		
1 Will. I ..	25 Dec.	1066
	8 *Apr.*	1067
2 Will. I ..	25 Dec.	1067
	23 *Mar.*	1067/8*
3 Will. I ..	25 Dec.	1068
	12 *Apr.*	1069
4 Will. I ..	25 Dec.	1069
	4 *Apr.*	1070
5 Will. I ..	25 Dec.	1070
	24 *Apr.*	1071
6 Will. I ..	25 Dec.	1071
	8 *Apr.*	1072*
7 Will. I ..	25 Dec.	1072
	31 *Mar.*	1073
8 Will. I ..	25 Dec.	1073
	20 *Apr.*	1074
9 Will. I ..	25 Dec.	1074
	5 *Apr.*	1075
10 Will. I ..	25 Dec.	1075
	27 *Mar.*	1076*
11 Will. I ..	25 Dec.	1076
	16 *Apr.*	1077
12 Will. I ..	25 Dec.	1077
	8 *Apr.*	1078
13 Will. I ..	25 Dec.	1078
	24 *Mar.*	1078/9
14 Will. I ..	25 Dec.	1079
	12 *Apr.*	1080*
15 Will. I ..	25 Dec.	1080
	4 *Apr.*	1081
16 Will. I ..	25 Dec.	1081
	24 *Apr.*	1082
17 Will. I ..	25 Dec.	1082
	9 *Apr.*	1083
18 Will. I ..	25 Dec.	1083
	31 *Mar.*	1084*
19 Will. I ..	25 Dec.	1084
	20 *Apr.*	1085
20 Will. I ..	25 Dec.	1085
	5 *Apr.*	1086
21 Will. I ..	25 Dec.	1086
	28 *Mar.*	1087
	†9 Sep.	1087

Regnal Year	First Day	*Easter Day*
WILLIAM II		
1 Will. II ..	26 Sep.	1087
	16 *Apr.*	1088*
2 Will. II ..	26 Sep.	1088
	1 *Apr.*	1089
3 Will. II ..	26 Sep.	1089
	21 *Apr.*	1090
4 Will. II ..	26 Sep.	1090
	13 *Apr.*	1091
5 Will. II ..	26 Sep.	1091
	28 *Mar.*	1092*
6 Will. II ..	26 Sep.	1092
	17 *Apr.*	1093
7 Will. II ..	26 Sep.	1093
	9 *Apr.*	1094
8 Will. II ..	26 Sep.	1094
	25 *Mar.*	1095
9 Will. II ..	26 Sep.	1095
	13 *Apr.*	1096*
10 Will. II ..	26 Sep.	1096
	5 *Apr.*	1097
11 Will. II ..	26 Sep.	1097
	28 *Mar.*	1098
12 Will. II ..	26 Sep.	1098
	10 *Apr.*	1099
13 Will. II ..	26 Sep.	1099
	1 *Apr.*	1100*
	†2 Aug.	1100
HENRY I		
1 Hen. I ..	5 Aug.	1100
	21 *Apr.*	1101
2 Hen. I ..	5 Aug.	1101
	6 *Apr.*	1102
3 Hen. I ..	5 Aug.	1102
	29 *Mar.*	1103
4 Hen. I ..	5 Aug.	1103
	17 *Apr.*	1104*
5 Hen. I ..	5 Aug.	1104
	9 *Apr.*	1105
6 Hen. I ..	5 Aug.	1105
	25 *Mar.*	1106

*= Leap Year. †= Date of Death.

Regnal Year	First Day *Easter Day*
Henry I—*continued*	
7 Hen. I ..	5 Aug. 1106
	14 *Apr.* 1107
8 Hen. I ..	5 Aug. 1107
	5 *Apr.* 1108*
9 Hen. I ..	5 Aug. 1108
	25 *Apr.* 1109
10 Hen. I ..	5 Aug. 1109
	10 *Apr.* 1110
11 Hen. I ..	5 Aug. 1110
	2 *Apr.* 1111
12 Hen. I ..	5 Aug. 1111
	21 *Apr.* 1112*
13 Hen. I ..	5 Aug. 1112
	6 *Apr.* 1113
14 Hen. I ..	5 Aug. 1113
	29 *Mar.* 1114
15 Hen. I ..	5 Aug. 1114
	18 *Apr.* 1115
16 Hen. I ..	5 Aug. 1115
	2 *Apr.* 1116*
17 Hen. I ..	5 Aug. 1116
	25 *Mar.* 1117
18 Hen. I ..	5 Aug. 1117
	14 *Apr.* 1118
19 Hen. I ..	5 Aug. 1118
	30 *Mar.* 1119
20 Hen. I ..	5 Aug. 1119
	18 *Apr.* 1120*
21 Hen. I ..	5 Aug. 1120
	10 *Apr.* 1121
22 Hen. I ..	5 Aug. 1121
	26 *Mar.* 1122
23 Hen. I ..	5 Aug. 1122
	15 *Apr.* 1123
24 Hen. I ..	5 Aug. 1123
	6 *Apr.* 1124*
25 Hen. I ..	5 Aug. 1124
	29 *Mar.* 1125
26 Hen. I ..	5 Aug. 1125
	11 *Apr.* 1126
27 Hen. I ..	5 Aug. 1126
	3 *Apr.* 1127
Henry I—*continued*	
28 Hen. I ..	5 Aug. 1127
	22 *Apr.* 1128*
29 Hen. I ..	5 Aug. 1128
	14 *Apr.* 1129
30 Hen. I ..	5 Aug. 1129
	30 *Mar.* 1130
31 Hen. I ..	5 Aug. 1130
	19 *Apr.* 1131
32 Hen. I ..	5 Aug. 1131
	10 *Apr.* 1132*
33 Hen. I ..	5 Aug. 1132
	26 *Mar.* 1133
34 Hen. I ..	5 Aug. 1133
	15 *Apr.* 1134
35 Hen. I ..	5 Aug. 1134
	7 *Apr.* 1135
36 Hen. I ..	5 Aug. 1135
	†1 Dec. 1135
STEPHEN	
1 Steph. ..	22 Dec. 1135[1]
	22 *Mar.* 1135/6*
2 Steph. ..	22 Dec. 1136
	11 *Apr.* 1137
3 Steph. ..	22 Dec. 1137
	3 *Apr.* 1138
4 Steph. ..	22 Dec. 1138
	23 *Apr.* 1139
5 Steph. ..	22 Dec. 1139
	7 *Apr.* 1140*
6 Steph. ..	22 Dec. 1140
	30 *Mar.* 1141
7 Steph. ..	22 Dec. 1141
	19 *Apr.* 1142
8 Steph. ..	22 Dec. 1142
	4 *Apr.* 1143
9 Steph. ..	22 Dec. 1143
	26 *Mar.* 1144*
10 Steph. ..	22 Dec. 1144
	15 *Apr.* 1145

[1] Correctly given by Florence of Worcester and William of Malmesbury.

Regnal Year	First Day *Easter Day*
Stephen—*continued*	
11 Steph. ..	22 Dec. 1145
	31 *Mar.* 1146
12 Steph. ..	22 Dec. 1146
	20 *Apr.* 1147
13 Steph. ..	22 Dec. 1147
	11 *Apr.* 1148*
14 Steph. ..	22 Dec. 1148
	3 *Apr.* 1149
15 Steph. ..	22 Dec. 1149
	16 *Apr.* 1150
16 Steph. ..	22 Dec. 1150
	8 *Apr.* 1151
17 Steph. ..	22 Dec. 1151
	30 *Mar.* 1152*
18 Steph. ..	22 Dec. 1152
	19 *Apr.* 1153
19 Steph. ..	22 Dec. 1153
	4 *Apr.* 1154
	†25 Oct. 1154
HENRY II	
1 Hen. II ..	19 Dec. 1154
	27 *Mar.* 1155
2 Hen. II ..	19 Dec. 1155
	15 *Apr.* 1156*
3 Hen. II ..	19 Dec. 1156
	31 *Mar.* 1157
4 Hen. II ..	19 Dec. 1157
	20 *Apr.* 1158
5 Hen. II ..	19 Dec. 1158
	12 *Apr.* 1159
6 Hen. II ..	19 Dec. 1159
	27 *Mar.* 1160*
7 Hen. II ..	19 Dec. 1160
	16 *Apr.* 1161
8 Hen. II ..	19 Dec. 1161
	8 *Apr.* 1162
9 Hen. II ..	19 Dec. 1162
	24 *Mar.* 1162/3
10 Hen. II ..	19 Dec. 1163
	12 *Apr.* 1164*
11 Hen. II ..	19 Dec. 1164
	4 *Apr.* 1165

Regnal Year	First Day *Easter Day*
Henry II—*continued*	
12 Hen. II ..	19 Dec. 1165
	24 *Apr.* 1166
13 Hen. II ..	19 Dec. 1166
	9 *Apr.* 1167
14 Hen. II ..	19 Dec. 1167
	31 *Mar.* 1168*
15 Hen. II ..	19 Dec. 1168
	20 *Apr.* 1169
16 Hen. II ..	19 Dec. 1169
	5 *Apr.* 1170
17 Hen. II ..	19 Dec. 1170
	28 *Mar.* 1171
18 Hen. II ..	19 Dec. 1171
	16 *Apr.* 1172*
19 Hen. II ..	19 Dec. 1172
	8 *Apr.* 1173
20 Hen. II ..	19 Dec. 1173
	24 *Mar.* 1173/4
21 Hen. II ..	19 Dec. 1174
	13 *Apr.* 1175
22 Hen. II ..	19 Dec. 1175
	4 *Apr.* 1176*
23 Hen. II ..	19 Dec. 1176
	24 *Apr.* 1177
24 Hen. II ..	19 Dec. 1177
	9 *Apr.* 1178
25 Hen. II ..	19 Dec. 1178
	1 *Apr.* 1179
26 Hen. II ..	19 Dec. 1179
	20 *Apr.* 1180*
27 Hen. II ..	19 Dec. 1180
	5 *Apr.* 1181
28 Hen. II ..	19 Dec. 1181
	28 *Mar.* 1182
29 Hen. II ..	19 Dec. 1182
	17 *Apr.* 1183
30 Hen. II ..	19 Dec. 1183
	1 *Apr.* 1184*
31 Hen. II ..	19 Dec. 1184
	21 *Apr.* 1185
32 Hen. II ..	19 Dec. 1185
	13 *Apr.* 1186
33 Hen. II ..	19 Dec. 1186
	29 *Mar.* 1187

Regnal Year	First Day *Easter Day*
Henry II—*continued*	
34 Hen. II ..	19 Dec. 1187
	17 *Apr.* 1188*
35 Hen. II ..	19 Dec. 1188
	9 *Apr.* 1189
	†6 Jul. 1189
RICHARD I[1]	
1 Ric. I ..	3 Sep. 1189
	25 *Mar.* 1190
2 Ric. I ..	3 Sep. 1190
	14 *Apr.* 1191
3 Ric. I ..	3 Sep. 1191
	5 *Apr.* 1192*
4 Ric. I ..	3 Sep. 1192
	28 *Mar.* 1193
5 Ric. I ..	3 Sep. 1193
	10 *Apr.* 1194
6 Ric. I ..	3 Sep. 1194
	2 *Apr.* 1195
7 Ric. I ..	3 Sep. 1195
	21 *Apr.* 1196*
8 Ric. I ..	3 Sep. 1196
	6 *Apr.* 1197
9 Ric. I ..	3 Sep. 1197
	29 *Mar.* 1198
10 Ric. I ..	3 Sep. 1198
	†6 Apr. 1199
	18 *Apr.* 1199
JOHN[2]	
1 Joh. ..	27 May 1199
	9 *Apr.* 1200*
	17 May 1200
2 Joh. ..	18 May 1200
	25 *Mar.* 1201
	2 May 1201
John—*continued*	
3 Joh. ..	3 May 1201
	14 *Apr.* 1202
	22 May 1202
4 Joh. ..	23 May 1202
	6 *Apr.* 1203
	14 May 1203
5 Joh. ..	15 May 1203
	25 *Apr.* 1204*
	2 Jun. 1204
6 Joh. ..	3 Jun. 1204
	10 *Apr.* 1205
	18 May 1205
7 Joh. ..	19 May 1205
	2 *Apr.* 1206
	10 May 1206
8 Joh. ..	11 May 1206
	22 *Apr.* 1207
	30 May 1207
9 Joh. ..	31 May 1207
	6 *Apr.* 1208*
	14 May 1208
10 Joh. ..	15 May 1208
	29 *Mar.* 1209
	6 May 1209
11 Joh. ..	7 May 1209
	18 *Apr.* 1210
	26 May 1210
12 Joh. ..	27 May 1210
	3 *Apr.* 1211
	11 May 1211
13 Joh. ..	12 May 1211
	25 *Mar.* 1212*
	2 May 1212
14 Joh. ..	3 May 1212
	14 *Apr.* 1213
	22 May 1213
15 Joh. ..	23 May 1213
	30 *Mar.* 1214
	7 May 1214

[1] Richard I was crowned twice: (1) Sunday, 3 Sep. 1189; (2) on his return from captivity in Austria, Sunday, 17 Apr. 1194. His Regnal Years, however, are reckoned from his first Coronation only.

[2] John's Regnal Years are of irregular length, as they begin on Ascension Day and end on the Eve of the Ascension Day next following. Both days are given, with the Easter Day in between.

Regnal Year	First Day / *Easter Day*
John—*continued*	
16 Joh... ..	8 May 1214
	19 *Apr.* 1215
	27 May 1215
17 Joh... ..	28 May 1215
	10 *Apr.* 1216*
	18 May 1216
18 Joh... ..	19 May 1216
	†19 Oct. 1216
HENRY III	
1 Hen. III ..	28 Oct. 1216
	26 *Mar.* 1217
2 Hen. III ..	28 Oct. 1217
	15 *Apr.* 1218
3 Hen. III ..	28 Oct. 1218
	7 *Apr.* 1219
4 Hen. III ..	28 Oct. 1219
	29 *Mar.* 1220*
5 Hen. III ..	28 Oct. 1220
	11 *Apr.* 1221
6 Hen. III ..	28 Oct. 1221
	3 *Apr.* 1222
7 Hen. III ..	28 Oct. 1222
	23 *Apr.* 1223
8 Hen. III ..	28 Oct. 1223
	14 *Apr.* 1224*
9 Hen. III ..	28 Oct. 1224
	30 *Mar.* 1225
10 Hen. III ..	28 Oct. 1225
	19 *Apr.* 1226
11 Hen. III ..	28 Oct. 1226
	11 *Apr.* 1227
12 Hen. III ..	28 Oct. 1227
	26 *Mar.* 1228*
13 Hen. III ..	28 Oct. 1228
	15 *Apr.* 1229
14 Hen. III ..	28 Oct. 1229
	7 *Apr.* 1230
15 Hen. III ..	28 Oct. 1230
	23 *Mar.* 1230/1
16 Hen. III ..	28 Oct. 1231
	11 *Apr.* 1232*
Henry III—*continued*	
17 Hen. III ..	28 Oct. 1232
	3 *Apr.* 1233
18 Hen. III ..	28 Oct. 1233
	23 *Apr.* 1234
19 Hen. III ..	28 Oct. 1234
	8 *Apr.* 1235
20 Hen. III ..	28 Oct. 1235
	30 *Mar.* 1236*
21 Hen. III ..	28 Oct. 1236
	19 *Apr.* 1237
22 Hen. III ..	28 Oct. 1237
	4 *Apr.* 1238
23 Hen. III ..	28 Oct. 1238
	27 *Mar.* 1239
24 Hen. III ..	28 Oct. 1239
	15 *Apr.* 1240*
25 Hen. III ..	28 Oct. 1240
	31 *Mar.* 1241
26 Hen. III ..	28 Oct. 1241
	20 *Apr.* 1242
27 Hen. III ..	28 Oct. 1242
	12 *Apr.* 1243
28 Hen. III ..	28 Oct. 1243
	3 *Apr.* 1244*
29 Hen. III ..	28 Oct. 1244
	16 *Apr.* 1245
30 Hen. III ..	28 Oct. 1245
	8 *Apr.* 1246
31 Hen. III ..	28 Oct. 1246
	31 *Mar.* 1247
32 Hen. III ..	28 Oct. 1247
	19 *Apr.* 1248*
33 Hen. III ..	28 Oct. 1248
	4 *Apr.* 1249
34 Hen. III ..	28 Oct. 1249
	27 *Mar.* 1250
35 Hen. III ..	28 Oct. 1250
	16 *Apr.* 1251
36 Hen. III ..	28 Oct. 1251
	31 *Mar.* 1252*
37 Hen. III ..	28 Oct. 1252
	20 *Apr.* 1253
38 Hen. III ..	28 Oct. 1253
	12 *Apr.* 1254

Regnal Year	First Day *Easter Day*
Henry III—*continued*	
39 Hen. III ..	28 Oct. 1254
	28 *Mar.* 1255
40 Hen. III ..	28 Oct. 1255
	16 *Apr.* 1256*
41 Hen. III ..	28 Oct. 1256
	8 *Apr.* 1257
42 Hen. III ..	28 Oct. 1257
	24 *Mar.* 1257/8.
43 Hen. III ..	28 Oct. 1258
	13 *Apr.* 1259
44 Hen. III ..	28 Oct. 1259
	4 *Apr.* 1260*
45 Hen. III ..	28 Oct. 1260
	24 *Apr.* 1261
46 Hen. III ..	28 Oct. 1261
	9 *Apr.* 1262
47 Hen. III ..	28 Oct. 1262
	1 *Apr.* 1263
48 Hen. III ..	28 Oct. 1263
	20 *Apr.* 1264*
49 Hen. III ..	28 Oct. 1264
	5 *Apr.* 1265
50 Hen. III ..	28 Oct. 1265
	28 *Mar.* 1266
51 Hen. III ..	28 Oct. 1266
	17 *Apr.* 1267
52 Hen. III ..	28 Oct. 1267
	8 *Apr.* 1268*
53 Hen. III ..	28 Oct. 1268
	24 *Mar.* 1268/9
54 Hen. III ..	28 Oct. 1269
	13 *Apr.* 1270
55 Hen. III ..	28 Oct. 1270
	5 *Apr.* 1271
56 Hen. III ..	28 Oct. 1271
	24 *Apr.* 1272*
57 Hen. III ..	28 Oct. 1272
	†16 Nov. 1272

Regnal Year	First Day *Easter Day*
EDWARD I[1]	
1 Edw. I ..	20 Nov. 1272
	9 *Apr.* 1273
	20 Nov. 1273
2 Edw. I ..	20 Nov. 1273
	1 *Apr.* 1274
	20 Nov. 1274
3 Edw. I ..	20 Nov. 1274
	14 *Apr.* 1275
	20 Nov. 1275
4 Edw. I ..	20 Nov. 1275
	5 *Apr.* 1276*
	20 Nov. 1276
5 Edw. I ..	20 Nov. 1276
	28 *Mar.* 1277
	20 Nov. 1277
6 Edw. I ..	20 Nov. 1277
	17 *Apr.* 1278
	20 Nov. 1278
7 Edw. I ..	20 Nov. 1278
	2 *Apr.* 1279
	20 Nov. 1279
8 Edw. I ..	20 Nov. 1279
	21 *Apr.* 1280*
	20 Nov. 1280
9 Edw. I ..	20 Nov. 1280
	13 *Apr.* 1281
	20 Nov. 1281
10 Edw. I ..	20 Nov. 1281
	29 *Mar.* 1282
	20 Nov. 1282
11 Edw. I ..	20 Nov. 1282
	18 *Apr.* 1283
	20 Nov. 1283
12 Edw. I ..	20 Nov. 1283
	9 *Apr.* 1284*
	20 Nov. 1284
13 Edw. I ..	20 Nov. 1284
	25 *Mar.* 1285
	20 Nov. 1285

[1] The Regnal Years of Edward I changed at noon 20 Nov. each year. This was the day and hour of his father's funeral and his own proclamation.

Regnal Year	First Day *Easter Day*
Edward I—*continued*	
14 Edw. I ..	20 Nov. 1285
	14 *Apr.* 1286
	20 Nov. 1286
15 Edw. I ..	20 Nov. 1286
	6 *Apr.* 1287
	20 Nov. 1287
16 Edw. I ..	20 Nov. 1287
	28 *Mar.* 1288*
	20 Nov. 1288
17 Edw. I ..	20 Nov. 1288
	10 *Apr.* 1289
	20 Nov. 1289
18 Edw. I ..	20 Nov. 1289
	2 *Apr.* 1290
	20 Nov. 1290
19 Edw. I ..	20 Nov. 1290
	22 *Apr.* 1291
	20 Nov. 1291
20 Edw. I ..	20 Nov. 1291
	6 *Apr.* 1292*
	20 Nov. 1292
21 Edw. I ..	20 Nov. 1292
	29 *Mar.* 1293
	20 Nov. 1293
22 Edw. I ..	20 Nov. 1293
	18 *Apr.* 1294
	20 Nov. 1294
23 Edw. I ..	20 Nov. 1294
	3 *Apr.* 1295
	20 Nov. 1295
24 Edw. I ..	20 Nov. 1295
	25 *Mar.* 1296*
	20 Nov. 1296
25 Edw. I ..	20 Nov. 1296
	14 *Apr.* 1297
	20 Nov. 1297
26 Edw. I ..	20 Nov. 1297
	6 *Apr.* 1298
	20 Nov. 1298
27 Edw. I ..	20 Nov. 1298
	19 *Apr.* 1299
	20 Nov. 1299
28 Edw. I ..	20 Nov. 1299
	10 *Apr.* 1300*
	20 Nov. 1300
Edward I—*continued*	
29 Edw. I ..	20 Nov. 1300
	2 *Apr.* 1301
	20 Nov. 1301
30 Edw. I ..	20 Nov. 1301
	22 *Apr.* 1302
	20 Nov. 1302
31 Edw. I ..	20 Nov. 1302
	7 *Apr.* 1303
	20 Nov. 1303
32 Edw. I ..	20 Nov. 1303
	29 *Mar.* 1304*
	20 Nov. 1304
33 Edw. I ..	20 Nov. 1304
	18 *Apr.* 1305
	20 Nov. 1305
34 Edw. I ..	20 Nov. 1305
	3 *Apr.* 1306
	20 Nov. 1306
34 Edw. I ..	20 Nov. 1306
	26 *Mar.* 1307
	†7 Jul. 1307
EDWARD II	
1 Edw. II ..	8 Jul. 1307
	14 *Apr.* 1308*
2 Edw. II ..	8 Jul. 1308
	30 *Mar.* 1309
3 Edw. II ..	8 Jul. 1309
	19 *Apr.* 1310
4 Edw. II ..	8 Jul. 1310
	11 *Apr.* 1311
5 Edw. II ..	8 Jul. 1311
	26 *Mar.* 1312*
6 Edw. II ..	8 Jul. 1312
	15 *Apr.* 1313
7 Edw. II ..	8 Jul. 1313
	7 *Apr.* 1314
8 Edw. II ..	8 Jul. 1314
	23 *Mar.* 1314/5
9 Edw. II ..	8 Jul. 1315
	11 *Apr.* 1316*
10 Edw. II ..	8 Jul. 1316
	3 *Apr.* 1317

Regnal Year	First Day *Easter Day*
Edward II—*continued*	
11 Edw. II ..	8 Jul. 1317
	23 *Apr.* 1318
12 Edw. II ..	8 Jul. 1318
	8 *Apr.* 1319
13 Edw. II ..	8 Jul. 1319
	30 *Mar.* 1320*
14 Edw. II ..	8 Jul. 1320
	19 *Apr.* 1321
15 Edw. II ..	8 Jul. 1321
	11 *Apr.* 1322
16 Edw. II ..	8 Jul. 1322
	27 *Mar.* 1323
17 Edw. II ..	8 Jul. 1323
	15 *Apr.* 1324*
18 Edw. II ..	8 Jul. 1324
	7 *Apr.* 1325
19 Edw. II ..	8 Jul. 1325
	23 *Mar.* 1325/6
20 Edw. II ..	8 Jul. 1326
Deposed ..	20 Jan. 1326/7
EDWARD III	
1 Edw. III ..	25 Jan. 1326/7
	12 *Apr.* 1327
2 Edw. III ..	25 Jan. 1327/8
	3 *Apr.* 1328*
3 Edw. III ..	25 Jan. 1328/9
	23 *Apr.* 1329
4 Edw. III ..	25 Jan. 1329/30
	8 *Apr.* 1330
5 Edw. III ..	25 Jan. 1330/1
	31 *Mar.* 1331
6 Edw. III ..	25 Jan. 1331/2
	19 *Apr.* 1332*
7 Edw. III ..	25 Jan. 1332/3
	4 *Apr.* 1333
8 Edw. III ..	25 Jan. 1333/4
	27 *Mar.* 1334
9 Edw. III ..	25 Jan. 1334/5
	16 *Apr.* 1335
10 Edw. III ..	25 Jan. 1335/6
	31 *Mar.* 1336*

Regnal Year	First Day *Easter Day*
Edward III—*continued*	
11 Edw. III ..	25 Jan. 1336/7
	20 *Apr.* 1337
12 Edw. III ..	25 Jan. 1337/8
	12 *Apr.* 1338
13 Edw. III ..	25 Jan. 1338/9
	28 *Mar.* 1339
14 & 1 Edw. III[1]	25 Jan. 1339/40
	16 *Apr.* 1340*
15 & 2 Edw. III	25 Jan. 1340/1
	8 *Apr.* 1341
16 & 3 Edw. III	25 Jan. 1341/2
	31 *Mar.* 1342
17 & 4 Edw. III	25 Jan. 1342/3
	13 *Apr.* 1343
18 & 5 Edw. III	25 Jan. 1343/4
	4 *Apr.* 1344*
19 & 6 Edw. III	25 Jan. 1344/5
	27 *Mar.* 1345
20 & 7 Edw. III	25 Jan. 1345/6
	16 *Apr.* 1346
21 & 8 Edw. III	25 Jan. 1346/7
	1 *Apr.* 1347
22 & 9 Edw. III	25 Jan. 1347/8
	20 *Apr.* 1348*
23 & 10 Edw. III	25 Jan. 1348/9
	12 *Apr.* 1349
24 & 11 Edw. III	25 Jan. 1349/50
	28 *Mar.* 1350
25 & 12 Edw. III	25 Jan. 1350/1
	17 *Apr.* 1351
26 & 13 Edw. III	25 Jan. 1351/2
	8 *Apr.* 1352*
27 & 14 Edw. III	25 Jan. 1352/3
	24 *Mar.* 1352/3
28 & 15 Edw. III	25 Jan. 1353/4
	13 *Apr.* 1354
29 & 16 Edw. III	25 Jan. 1354/5
	5 *Apr.* 1355
30 & 17 Edw. III	25 Jan. 1355/6
	24 *Apr.* 1356*
31 & 18 Edw. III	25 Jan. 1356/7
	9 *Apr.* 1357

[1] Edward III added his French Regnal Years from 25 Jan. 1339/40 till 8 May 1360, and again from 11 Jun. 1369 till his death. On resuming them he counted in the years 1360-1369 during which his claim to the French Crown had been in abeyance.

Regnal Year	First Day *Easter Day*
Edward III—*continued*	
32 & 19 Edw. III	25 Jan. 1357/8
	1 *Apr.* 1358
33 & 20 Edw. III	25 Jan. 1358/9
	21 *Apr.* 1359
34 & 21 Edw. III	25 Jan. 1359/60
	5 *Apr.* 1360*
	8 May 1360
34 Edw. III ..	9 May 1360
35 Edw. III ..	25 Jan. 1360/1
	28 *Mar.* 1361
36 Edw. III ..	25 Jan. 1361/2
	17 *Apr.* 1362
37 Edw. III ..	25 Jan. 1362/3
	2 *Apr.* 1363
38 Edw. III ..	25 Jan. 1363/4
	24 *Mar.* 1363/4*
39 Edw. III ..	25 Jan. 1364/5
	13 *Apr.* 1365
40 Edw. III ..	25 Jan. 1365/6
	5 *Apr.* 1366
41 Edw. III ..	25 Jan. 1366/7
	18 *Apr.* 1367
42 Edw. III ..	25 Jan. 1367/8
	9 *Apr.* 1368*
43 Edw. III ..	25 Jan. 1368/9
	1 *Apr.* 1369
43 & 30 Edw. III	11 Jun. 1369
44 & 31 Edw. III	25 Jan. 1369/70
	14 *Apr.* 1370
45 & 32 Edw. III	25 Jan. 1370/1
	6 *Apr.* 1371
46 & 33 Edw. III	25 Jan. 1371/2
	28 *Mar.* 1372*
47 & 34 Edw. III	25 Jan. 1372/3
	17 *Apr.* 1373
48 & 35 Edw. III	25 Jan. 1373/4
	2 *Apr.* 1374
49 & 36 Edw. III	25 Jan. 1374/5
	22 *Apr.* 1375
50 & 37 Edw. III	25 Jan. 1375/6
	13 *Apr.* 1376*
51 & 38 Edw. III	25 Jan. 1376/7
	29 *Mar.* 1377
	†21 Jun. 1377

Regnal Year	First Day *Easter Day*
RICHARD II	
1 Ric. II ..	22 Jun. 1377
	18 *Apr.* 1378
2 Ric. II ..	22 Jun. 1378
	10 *Apr.* 1379
3 Ric. II ..	22 Jun. 1379
	25 *Mar.* 1380*
4 Ric. II ..	22 Jun. 1380
	14 *Apr.* 1381
5 Ric. II ..	22 Jun. 1381
	6 *Apr.* 1382
6 Ric. II ..	22 Jun. 1382
	22 *Mar.* 1382/3
7 Ric. II ..	22 Jun. 1383
	10 *Apr.* 1384*
8 Ric. II ..	22 Jun. 1384
	2 *Apr.* 1385
9 Ric. II ..	22 Jun. 1385
	22 *Apr.* 1386
10 Ric. II ..	22 Jun. 1386
	7 *Apr.* 1387
11 Ric. II ..	22 Jun. 1387
	29 *Mar.* 1388*
12 Ric. II ..	22 Jun. 1388
	18 *Apr.* 1389
13 Ric. II ..	22 Jun. 1389
	3 *Apr.* 1390
14 Ric. II ..	22 Jun. 1390
	26 *Mar.* 1391
15 Ric. II ..	22 Jun. 1391
	14 *Apr.* 1392*
16 Ric. II ..	22 Jun. 1392
	6 *Apr.* 1393
17 Ric. II ..	22 Jun. 1393
	19 *Apr.* 1394
18 Ric. II ..	22 Jun. 1394
	11 *Apr.* 1395
19 Ric. II ..	22 Jun. 1395
	2 *Apr.* 1396*
20 Ric. II ..	22 Jun. 1396
	22 *Apr.* 1397
21 Ric. II ..	22 Jun. 1397
	7 *Apr.* 1398
22 Ric. II ..	22 Jun. 1398
	30 *Mar.* 1399

Regnal Year	First Day *Easter Day*
Richard II—*continued*	
23 Ric. II ..	22 Jun. 1399
Resigned..	29 Sep. 1399
HENRY IV	
1 Hen. IV ..	30 Sep. 1399
	18 *Apr.* 1400*
2 Hen. IV ..	30 Sep. 1400
	3 *Apr.* 1401
3 Hen. IV ..	30 Sep. 1401
	26 *Mar.* 1402
4 Hen. IV ..	30 Sep. 1402
	15 *Apr.* 1403
5 Hen. IV ..	30 Sep. 1403
	30 *Mar.* 1404*
6 Hen. IV ..	30 Sep. 1404
	19 *Apr.* 1405
7 Hen. IV ..	30 Sep. 1405
	11 *Apr.* 1406
8 Hen. IV ..	30 Sep. 1406
	27 *Mar.* 1407
9 Hen. IV ..	30 Sep. 1407
	15 *Apr.* 1408*
10 Hen. IV ..	30 Sep. 1408
	7 *Apr.* 1409
11 Hen. IV ..	30 Sep. 1409
	23 *Mar.* 1409/10
12 Hen. IV ..	30 Sep. 1410
	12 *Apr.* 1411
13 Hen. IV ..	30 Sep. 1411
	3 *Apr.* 1412*
14 Hen. IV ..	30 Sep. 1412
	†20 Mar. 1412/3
HENRY V	
1 Hen. V ..	21 Mar. 1412/3
	23 *Apr.* 1413
2 Hen. V ..	21 Mar. 1413/4
	8 *Apr.* 1414
3 Hen. V ..	21 Mar. 1414/5
	31 *Mar.* 1415
4 Hen. V ..	21 Mar. 1415/6
	19 *Apr.* 1416*

Regnal Year	First Day *Easter Day*
Henry V—*continued*	
5 Hen. V ..	21 Mar. 1416/7
	11 *Apr.* 1417
6 Hen. V ..	21 Mar. 1417/8
	27 *Mar.* 1418
7 Hen. V ..	21 Mar. 1418/9
	16 *Apr.* 1419
8 Hen. V ..	21 Mar. 1419/20
	7 *Apr.* 1420*
9 Hen. V ..	21 Mar. 1420/1
	23 *Mar.* 1420/1
10 Hen. V ..	21 Mar. 1421/2
	12 *Apr.* 1422
	†31 Aug. 1422
HENRY VI	
1 Hen. VI ..	1 Sep. 1422
	4 *Apr.* 1423
2 Hen. VI ..	1 Sep. 1423
	23 *Apr.* 1424*
3 Hen. VI ..	1 Sep. 1424
	8 *Apr.* 1425
4 Hen. VI ..	1 Sep. 1425
	31 *Mar.* 1426
5 Hen. VI ..	1 Sep. 1426
	20 *Apr.* 1427
6 Hen. VI ..	1 Sep. 1427
	4 *Apr.* 1428*
7 Hen. VI ..	1 Sep. 1428
	27 *Mar.* 1429
8 Hen. VI ..	1 Sep. 1429
	16 *Apr.* 1430
9 Hen. VI ..	1 Sep. 1430
	1 *Apr.* 1431
10 Hen. VI ..	1 Sep. 1431
	20 *Apr.* 1432*
11 Hen. VI ..	1 Sep. 1432
	12 *Apr.* 1433
12 Hen. VI ..	1 Sep. 1433
	28 *Mar.* 1434
13 Hen. VI ..	1 Sep. 1434
	17 *Apr.* 1435
14 Hen. VI ..	1 Sep. 1435
	8 *Apr.* 1436*

Regnal Year	First Day *Easter Day*
Henry VI—*continued*	
15 Hen. VI ..	1 Sep. 1436
	31 *Mar.* 1437
16 Hen. VI ..	1 Sep. 1437
	13 *Apr.* 1438
17 Hen. VI ..	1 Sep. 1438
	5 *Apr.* 1439
18 Hen. VI ..	1 Sep. 1439
	27 *Mar.* 1440*
19 Hen. VI ..	1 Sep. 1440
	16 *Apr.* 1441
20 Hen. VI ..	1 Sep. 1441
	1 *Apr.* 1442
21 Hen. VI ..	1 Sep. 1442
	21 *Apr.* 1443
22 Hen. VI ..	1 Sep. 1443
	12 *Apr.* 1444*
23 Hen. VI ..	1 Sep. 1444
	28 *Mar.* 1445
24 Hen. VI ..	1 Sep. 1445
	17 *Apr.* 1446
25 Hen. VI ..	1 Sep. 1446
	9 *Apr.* 1447
26 Hen. VI ..	1 Sep. 1447
	24 *Mar.* 1447/8*
27 Hen. VI ..	1 Sep. 1448
	13 *Apr.* 1449
28 Hen. VI ..	1 Sep. 1449
	5 *Apr.* 1450
29 Hen. VI ..	1 Sep. 1450
	25 *Apr.* 1451
30 Hen. VI ..	1 Sep. 1451
	9 *Apr.* 1452*
31 Hen. VI ..	1 Sep. 1452
	1 *Apr.* 1453
32 Hen. VI ..	1 Sep. 1453
	21 *Apr.* 1454
33 Hen. VI ..	1 Sep. 1454
	6 *Apr.* 1455
34 Hen. VI ..	1 Sep. 1455
	28 *Mar.* 1456*
Henry VI—*continued*	
35 Hen. VI ..	1 Sep. 1456
	17 *Apr.* 1457
36 Hen. VI ..	1 Sep. 1457
	2 *Apr.* 1458
37 Hen. VI ..	1 Sep. 1458
	25 *Mar.* 1459
38 Hen. VI ..	1 Sep. 1459
	13 *Apr.* 1460*
39 Hen. VI ..	1 Sep. 1460
Deposed ..	4 Mar. 1460/1
49 & 1 Hen. VI[1]	9 Oct. 1470
	14 *Apr.* 1471
Deposed ..	14 Apr. 1471
EDWARD IV	
1 Edw. IV ..	4 Mar. 1460/1
	5 *Apr.* 1461
2 Edw. IV ..	4 Mar. 1461/2
	18 *Apr.* 1462
3 Edw. IV ..	4 Mar. 1462/3
	10 *Apr.* 1463
4 Edw. IV ..	4 Mar. 1463/4
	1 *Apr.* 1464*
5 Edw. IV ..	4 Mar. 1464/5
	14 *Apr.* 1465
6 Edw. IV ..	4 Mar. 1465/6
	6 *Apr.* 1466
7 Edw. IV ..	4 Mar. 1466/7
	29 *Mar.* 1467
8 Edw. IV ..	4 Mar. 1467/8
	17 *Apr.* 1468*
9 Edw. IV ..	4 Mar. 1468/9
	2 *Apr.* 1469
10 Edw. IV ..	4 Mar. 1469/70
	22 *Apr.* 1470
Deposed ..	9 Oct. 1470
49 & 1 Hen. VI	9 Oct. 1470
	14 *Apr.* 1471
Deposed ..	14 Apr. 1471

[1] Henry VI, at his restoration resumed his Regnal Years as follows: Anno ab inchoatione regni nostri quadragesimo nono et readeptionis nostrae regiae potestatis anno primo.

Regnal Year	First Day *Easter Day*
Edward IV—*continued*	
11 Edw. IV[1]	14 Apr. 1471
12 Edw. IV ..	4 Mar. 1471/2
	29 *Mar.* 1472*
13 Edw. IV ..	4 Mar. 1472/3
	18 *Apr.* 1473
14 Edw. IV ..	4 Mar. 1473/4
	10 *Apr.* 1474
15 Edw. IV ..	4 Mar. 1474/5
	26 *Mar.* 1475
16 Edw. IV ..	4 Mar. 1475/6
	14 *Apr.* 1476*
17 Edw. IV ..	4 Mar. 1476/7
	6 *Apr.* 1477
18 Edw. IV ..	4 Mar. 1477/8
	22 *Mar.* 1477/8
19 Edw. IV ..	4 Mar. 1478/9
	11 *Apr.* 1479
20 Edw. IV ..	4 Mar. 1479/80
	2 *Apr.* 1480*
21 Edw. IV ..	4 Mar. 1480/1
	22 *Apr* 1481
22 Edw. IV ..	4 Mar. 1481/2
	7 *Apr.* 1482
23 Edw. IV ..	4 Mar. 1482/3
	30 *Mar.* 1483
	†9 Apr. 1483
EDWARD V	
1 Edw. V ..	9 Apr. 1483
Murdered	22 Jun. 1483
RICHARD III	
1 Ric. III ..	26 Jun. 1483
	18 *Apr.* 1484*
2 Ric. III ..	26 Jun. 1484
	3 *Apr.* 1485
3 Ric. III ..	26 Jun. 1485
	†22 Aug. 1485

Regnal Year	First Day *Easter Day*
HENRY VII	
1 Hen. VII[2] ..	21 Aug. 1485
	26 *Mar.* 1486
2 Hen. VII ..	21 Aug. 1486
	15 *Apr.* 1487
3 Hen. VII ..	21 Aug. 1487
	6 *Apr.* 1488*
4 Hen. VII ..	21 Aug. 1488
	19 *Apr.* 1489
5 Hen. VII ..	21 Aug. 1489
	11 *Apr.* 1490
6 Hen. VII ..	21 Aug. 1490
	3 *Apr.* 1491
7 Hen. VII ..	21 Aug. 1491
	22 *Apr.* 1492*
8 Hen. VII ..	21 Aug. 1492
	7 *Apr.* 1493
9 Hen. VII ..	21 Aug. 1493
	30 *Mar.* 1494
10 Hen. VII ..	21 Aug. 1494
	19 *Apr.* 1495
11 Hen. VII ..	21 Aug. 1495
	3 *Apr.* 1496*
12 Hen. VII ..	21 Aug. 1496
	26 *Mar.* 1497
13 Hen. VII ..	21 Aug. 1497
	15 *Apr.* 1498
14 Hen. VII ..	21 Aug. 1498
	31 *Mar.* 1499
15 Hen. VII ..	21 Aug. 1499
	19 *Apr.* 1500*
16 Hen. VII ..	21 Aug. 1500
	11 *Apr.* 1501
17 Hen. VII ..	21 Aug. 1501
	27 *Mar.* 1502
18 Hen. VII ..	21 Aug. 1502
	16 *Apr.* 1503
19 Hen. VII ..	21 Aug. 1503
	7 *Apr.* 1504*

[1] Edward IV made no alteration in the reckoning of his Regnal Years on account of the restoration of Henry VI, 9 Oct. 1470–14 Apr. 1471.

[2] By reckoning his reign from the day before the Battle of Bosworth, Henry VII made Richard and his supporters to be guilty of treason in the eye of the law, and cleared his own followers of the same accusation.

Regnal Year	First Day *Easter Day*
Henry VII—*continued*	
20 Hen. VII ..	21 Aug. 1504
	23 *Mar.* 1504/5
21 Hen. VII ..	21 Aug. 1505
	12 *Apr.* 1506
22 Hen. VII ..	21 Aug. 1506
	4 *Apr.* 1507
23 Hen. VII ..	21 Aug. 1507
	23 *Apr.* 1508*
24 Hen. VII ..	21 Aug. 1508
	8 *Apr.* 1509
	†21 Apr. 1509
HENRY VIII	
1 Hen. VIII..	22 Apr. 1509
	31 *Mar.* 1510
2 Hen. VIII..	22 Apr. 1510
	20 *Apr.* 1511
3 Hen. VIII..	22 Apr. 1511
	11 *Apr.* 1512*
4 Hen. VIII..	22 Apr. 1512
	27 *Mar.* 1513
5 Hen. VIII..	22 Apr. 1513
	16 *Apr.* 1514
6 Hen. VIII..	22 Apr. 1514
	8 *Apr.* 1515
7 Hen. VIII..	22 Apr. 1515
	23 *Mar.* 1515/6*
8 Hen. VIII..	22 Apr. 1516
	12 *Apr.* 1517
9 Hen. VIII..	22 Apr. 1517
	4 *Apr.* 1518
10 Hen. VIII..	22 Apr. 1518
11 Hen. VIII..	22 Apr. 1519
	24 *Apr.* 1519
	8 *Apr.* 1520*
12 Hen. VIII..	22 Apr. 1520
	31 *Mar.* 1521
13 Hen. VIII..	22 Apr. 1521
	20 *Apr.* 1522
14 Hen. VIII..	22 Apr. 1522
	5 *Apr.* 1523
15 Hen. VIII..	22 Apr. 1523
	27 *Mar.* 1524*
Henry VIII—*continued*	
16 Hen. VIII ..	22 Apr. 1524
	16 *Apr.* 1525
17 Hen. VIII ..	22 Apr. 1525
	1 *Apr.* 1526
18 Hen. VIII ..	22 Apr. 1526
	21 *Apr.* 1527
19 Hen. VIII ..	22 Apr. 1527
	12 *Apr.* 1528*
20 Hen. VIII ..	22 Apr. 1528
	28 *Mar.* 1529
21 Hen. VIII ..	22 Apr. 1529
	17 *Apr.* 1530
22 Hen. VIII ..	22 Apr. 1530
	9 *Apr.* 1531
23 Hen. VIII ..	22 Apr. 1531
	31 *Mar.* 1532*
24 Hen. VIII ..	22 Apr. 1532
	13 *Apr.* 1533
25 Hen. VIII ..	22 Apr. 1533
	5 *Apr.* 1534
26 Hen. VIII ..	22 Apr. 1534
	28 *Mar.* 1535
27 Hen. VIII ..	22 Apr. 1535
	16 *Apr.* 1536*
28 Hen. VIII ..	22 Apr. 1536
	1 *Apr.* 1537
29 Hen. VIII ..	22 Apr. 1537
	21 *Apr.* 1538
30 Hen. VIII ..	22 Apr. 1538
	6 *Apr.* 1539
31 Hen. VIII..	22 Apr. 1539
	28 *Mar.* 1540*
32 Hen. VIII ..	22 Apr. 1540
	17 *Apr.* 1541
33 Hen. VIII ..	22 Apr. 1541
	9 *Apr.* 1542
34 Hen. VIII ..	22 Apr. 1542
	25 *Mar.* 1543
35 Hen. VIII ..	22 Apr. 1543
	13 *Apr.* 1544*
36 Hen. VIII ..	22 Apr. 1544
	5 *Apr.* 1545
37 Hen. VIII ..	22 Apr. 1545

Regnal Year	First Day *Easter Day*
Henry VIII—*continued*	
38 Hen. VIII ..	22 Apr. 1546
	25 *Apr.* 1546
	†28 Jan. 1546/7
EDWARD VI	
1 Edw. VI ..	28 Jan. 1546/7
	10 *Apr.* 1547
2 Edw. VI ..	28 Jan. 1547/8
	1 *Apr.* 1548*
3 Edw. VI ..	28 Jan. 1548/9
	21 *Apr.* 1549
4 Edw. VI ..	28 Jan. 1549/50
	6 *Apr.* 1550
5 Edw. VI ..	28 Jan. 1550/1
	29 *Mar.* 1551
6 Edw. VI ..	28 Jan. 1551/2
	17 *Apr.* 1552*
7 Edw. VI ..	28 Jan. 1552/3
	2 *Apr.* 1553
	†6 Jul. 1553
JANE	
1 Jan.	6 Jul. 1553
Deposed ..	19 Jul. 1553
MARY[1]	
1 Mar.	19 Jul. 1553
	25 *Mar.* 1554
	5 Jul. 1554
2 Mar.	6 Jul. 1554
	24 Jul. 1554
PHILIP AND MARY	
1 & 2 P. & M. ..	25 Jul. 1554
	14 *Apr.* 1555
	5 Jul. 1555
1 & 3 P. & M. ..	6 Jul. 1555
	24 Jul. 1555

Regnal Year	First Day *Easter Day*
Philip and Mary—*continued*	
2 & 3 P. & M. ..	25 Jul. 1555
	5 *Apr.* 1556*
	5 Jul. 1556
2 & 4 P. & M. ..	6 Jul. 1556
	24 Jul. 1556
3 & 4 P. & M. ..	25 Jul. 1556
	18 *Apr.* 1557
	5 Jul. 1557
3 & 5 P. & M. ..	6 Jul. 1557
	24 Jul. 1557
4 & 5 P. & M. ..	25 Jul. 1557
	10 *Apr.* 1558
	5 Jul. 1558
4 & 6 P. & M. ..	6 Jul. 1558
	24 Jul. 1558
5 & 6 P. & M. ..	25 Jul. 1558
Mary died ..	17 Nov. 1558
ELIZABETH	
1 Eliz.	17 Nov. 1558
	26 *Mar.* 1559
2 Eliz.	17 Nov. 1559
	14 *Apr.* 1560*
3 Eliz.	17 Nov. 1560
	6 *Apr.* 1561
4 Eliz.	17 Nov. 1561
	29 *Mar.* 1562
5 Eliz.	17 Nov. 1562
	11 *Apr.* 1563
6 Eliz.	17 Nov. 1563
	2 *Apr.* 1564*
7 Eliz.	17 Nov. 1564
	22 *Apr.* 1565
8 Eliz.	17 Nov. 1565
	14 *Apr.* 1566
9 Eliz.	17 Nov. 1566
	30 *Mar.* 1567
10 Eliz.	17 Nov. 1567
	18 *Apr.* 1568*
11 Eliz.	17 Nov. 1568
	10 *Apr.* 1569

[1] For the reigns of Mary and of Philip and Mary the last day of each Regnal Year or portion of a Year is also given.

Regnal Year	First Day *Easter Day*
Elizabeth—*continued*	
12 Eliz. ..	17 Nov. 1569
	26 *Mar.* 1570
13 Eliz. ..	17 Nov. 1570
	15 *Apr.* 1571
14 Eliz. ..	17 Nov. 1571
	6 *Apr.* 1572*
15 Eliz. ..	17 Nov. 1572
	22 *Mar.* 1572/3
16 Eliz. ..	17 Nov. 1573
	11 *Apr.* 1574
17 Eliz. ..	17 Nov. 1574
	3 *Apr.* 1575
18 Eliz. ..	17 Nov. 1575
	22 *Apr.* 1576*
19 Eliz. ..	17 Nov. 1576
	7 *Apr.* 1577
20 Eliz. ..	17 Nov. 1577
	30 *Mar.* 1578
21 Eliz. ..	17 Nov. 1578
	19 *Apr.* 1579
22 Eliz. ..	17 Nov. 1579
	3 *Apr.* 1580*
23 Eliz. ..	17 Nov. 1580
	26 *Mar.* 1581
24 Eliz. ..	17 Nov. 1581
	15 *Apr.* 1582
25 Eliz. ..	17 Nov. 1582
	31 *Mar.* 1583
	[10 *Apr.* 1583][1]
26 Eliz. ..	17 Nov. 1583
	19 *Apr.* 1584*
	[1 *Apr.* 1584*]
27 Eliz. ..	17 Nov. 1584
	11 *Apr.* 1585
	[21 *Apr.* 1585]
28 Eliz. ..	17 Nov. 1585
	3 *Apr.* 1586
	[6 *Apr.* 1586]
29 Eliz. ..	17 Nov. 1586
	16 *Apr.* 1587
	[29 *Mar.* 1587]
Elizabeth—*continued*	
30 Eliz. ..	17 Nov. 1587
	7 *Apr.* 1588*
	[17 *Apr.* 1588*]
31 Eliz. ..	17 Nov. 1588
	30 *Mar.* 1589
	[2 *Apr.* 1589]
32 Eliz. ..	17 Nov. 1589
	19 *Apr.* 1590
	[22 *Apr.* 1590]
33 Eliz. ..	17 Nov. 1590
	4 *Apr.* 1591
	[14 *Apr.* 1591]
34 Eliz. ..	17 Nov. 1591
	26 *Mar.* 1592*
	[29 *Mar.* 1592*]
35 Eliz. ..	17 Nov. 1592
	15 *Apr.* 1593
	[18 *Apr.* 1593]
36 Eliz. ..	17 Nov. 1593
	31 *Mar.* 1594
	[10 *Apr.* 1594]
37 Eliz. ..	17 Nov. 1594
	20 *Apr.* 1595
	[26 *Mar.* 1595]
38 Eliz. ..	17 Nov. 1595
	11 *Apr.* 1596*
	[14 *Apr.* 1596*]
39 Eliz. ..	17 Nov. 1596
	27 *Mar.* 1597
	[6 *Apr.* 1597]
40 Eliz. ..	17 Nov. 1597
	16 *Apr.* 1598
	[22 *Mar.* 1597/8]
41 Eliz. ..	17 Nov. 1598
	8 *Apr.* 1599
	[11 *Apr.* 1599]
42 Eliz. ..	17 Nov. 1599
	23 *Mar.* 1599/1600*
	[2 *Apr.* 1600*]

[1] The date in brackets is that of Easter Day, New Style, which was not adopted in England until 1752.

Regnal Year	First Day *Easter Days*
Elizabeth—*continued*	
43 Eliz.	17 Nov. 1600
	12 *Apr.* 1601
	[22 *Apr.* 1601]
44 Eliz.	17 Nov. 1601
	4 *Apr.* 1602
	[7 *Apr.* 1602]
45 Eliz.	17 Nov. 1602
	†24 Mar. 1602/3
JAMES I	
1 & 36 Jac. I[1] ..	24 Mar. 1602/3
	24 *Apr.* 1603
	[30 *Mar.* 1603]
1 & 37 Jac. I ..	24 Jul. 1603
2 & 37 Jac. I ..	24 Mar. 1603/4
	8 *Apr.* 1604*
	[18 *Apr.* 1604*]
2 & 38 Jac. I ..	24 Jul. 1604
3 & 38 Jac. I ..	24 Mar. 1604/5
	31 *Mar.* 1605
	[10 *Apr.* 1605]
3 & 39 Jac. I ..	24 Jul. 1605
4 & 39 Jac. I ..	24 Mar. 1605/6
	20 *Apr.* 1606
	[26 *Mar.* 1606]
4 & 40 Jac. I ..	24 Jul. 1606
5 & 40 Jac. I ..	24 Mar. 1606/7
	5 *Apr.* 1607
	[15 *Apr.* 1607]
5 & 41 Jac. I ..	24 Jul. 1607
6 & 41 Jac. I ..	24 Mar. 1607/8
	27 *Mar.* 1608*
	[6 *Apr.* 1608*]
6 & 42 Jac. I ..	24 Jul. 1608
7 & 42 Jac. I ..	24 Mar. 1608/9
	16 *Apr.* 1609
	[19 *Apr.* 1609]
7 & 43 Jac. I ..	24 Jul. 1609
8 & 43 Jac. I ..	24 Mar. 1609/10
	8 *Apr.* 1610
	[11 *Apr.* 1610]
8 & 44 Jac. I ..	24 Jul. 1610
James I—*continued*	
9 & 44 Jac. I ..	24 Mar. 1610/11
	24 *Mar.* 1610/11
	[3 *Apr.* 1611]
9 & 45 Jac. I ..	24 Jul. 1611
10 & 45 Jac. I ..	24 Mar. 1611/12
	12 *Apr.* 1612*
	[22 *Apr.* 1612*]
10 & 46 Jac. I ..	24 Jul. 1612
11 & 46 Jac. I ..	24 Mar. 1612/13
	4 *Apr.* 1613
	[7 *Apr.* 1613]
11 & 47 Jac. I ..	24 Jul. 1613
12 & 47 Jac. I ..	24 Mar. 1613/14
	24 *Apr.* 1614
	[30 *Mar.* 1614]
12 & 48 Jac. I ..	24 Jul. 1614
13 & 48 Jac. I ..	24 Mar. 1614/15
	9 *Apr.* 1615
	[19 *Apr.* 1615]
13 & 49 Jac. I ..	24 Jul. 1615
14 & 49 Jac. I ..	24 Mar. 1615/16
	31 *Mar.* 1616*
	[3 *Apr.* 1616*]
14 & 50 Jac. I ..	24 Jul. 1616
15 & 50 Jac. I ..	24 Mar. 1616/17
	20 *Apr.* 1617
	[26 *Mar.* 1617]
15 & 51 Jac. I ..	24 Jul. 1617
16 & 51 Jac. I ..	24 Mar. 1617/18
	5 *Apr.* 1618
	[15 *Apr.* 1618]
16 & 52 Jac. I ..	24 Jul. 1618
17 & 52 Jac. I ..	24 Mar. 1618/19
	28 *Mar.* 1619
	[31 *Mar.* 1619]
17 & 53 Jac. I ..	24 Jul. 1619
18 & 53 Jac. I ..	24 Mar. 1619/20
	16 *Apr.* 1620*
	[19 *Apr.* 1620*]
18 & 54 Jac. I ..	24 Jul. 1620
19 & 54 Jac. I ..	24 Mar. 1620/21
	1 *Apr.* 1621
	[11 *Apr.* 1621]

[1] On his accession to the English throne, James continued to use his Scottish Regnal Years, in addition to his English date.

Regnal Year	First Day *Easter Days*
James I—*continued*	
19 & 55 Jac. I ..	24 Jul. 1621
20 & 55 Jac. I ..	24 Mar. 1621/22
	21 *Apr.* 1622
	[27 *Mar.* 1622]
20 & 56 Jac. I ..	24 Jul. 1622
21 & 56 Jac. I ..	24 Mar. 1622/23
	13 *Apr.* 1623
	[16 *Apr.* 1623]
21 & 57 Jac. I ..	24 Jul. 1623
22 & 57 Jac. I ..	24 Mar. 1623/24
	28 *Mar.* 1624*
	[7 *Apr.* 1624*]
22 & 58 Jac. I ..	24 Jul. 1624
23 & 58 Jac. I ..	24 Mar. 1624/25
	†27 Mar. 1625
CHARLES I	
1 Car. I ..	27 Mar. 1625
	17 *Apr.* 1625
	[30 *Mar.* 1625]
2 Car. I ..	27 Mar. 1626
	9 *Apr.* 1626
	[12 *Apr.* 1626]
	25 *Mar.* 1627
3 Car. I ..	27 Mar. 1627
	[4 *Apr.* 1627]
4 Car. I ..	27 Mar. 1628
	13 *Apr.* 1628*
	[23 *Apr.* 1628*]
5 Car. I ..	27 Mar. 1629
	5 *Apr.* 1629
	[15 *Apr.* 1629]
6 Car. I ..	27 Mar. 1630
	28 *Mar.* 1630
	[31 *Mar.* 1630]
7 Car. I ..	27 Mar. 1631
	10 *Apr.* 1631
	[20 *Apr.* 1631]
8 Car. I ..	27 Mar. 1632
	1 *Apr.* 1632*
	[11 *Apr.* 1632*]
9 Car. I ..	27 Mar. 1633
	21 *Apr.* 1633
	[27 *Mar.* 1633]
Charles I—*continued*	
10 Car. I ..	27 Mar. 1634
	6 *Apr.* 1634
	[16 *Apr.* 1634]
11 Car. I ..	27 Mar. 1635
	29 *Mar.* 1635
	[8 *Apr.* 1635]
	[23 *Mar.* 1635/6*]
12 Car. I ..	27 Mar. 1636
	17 *Apr.* 1636*
13 Car. I ..	27 Mar. 1637
	9 *Apr.* 1637
	[12 *Apr.* 1637]
	25 *Mar.* 1638
14 Car. I ..	27 Mar. 1638
	[4 *Apr.* 1638]
15 Car. I ..	27 Mar. 1639
	14 *Apr.* 1639
	[24 *Apr.* 1639]
16 Car. I ..	27 Mar. 1640
	5 *Apr.* 1640*
	[8 *Apr.* 1640*]
17 Car. I ..	27 Mar. 1641
	25 *Apr.* 1641
	[31 *Mar.* 1641]
18 Car. I ..	27 Mar. 1642
	10 *Apr.* 1642
	[20 *Apr.* 1642]
19 Car. I ..	27 Mar. 1643
	2 *Apr.* 1643
	[5 *Apr.* 1643]
20 Car. I ..	27 Mar. 1644
	21 *Apr.* 1644*
	[27 *Mar.* 1644*]
21 Car. I ..	27 Mar. 1645
	6 *Apr.* 1645
	[16 *Apr.* 1645]
22 Car. I ..	27 Mar. 1646
	29 *Mar.* 1646
	[1 *Apr.* 1646]
23 Car. I ..	27 Mar. 1647
	18 *Apr.* 1647
	[21 *Apr.* 1647]

Regnal Year	First Day *Easter Days*
Charles I—*continued*	
24 Car. I ..	27 Mar. 1648
	2 *Apr.* 1648*
	[12 *Apr.* 1648*]
	†30 Jan. 1648/9
COMMONWEALTH	
[1 Car. II ..	30 Jan. 1648/9][1]
	25 *Mar.* 1649
	[4 *Apr.* 1649]
[2 Car. II ..	30 Jan. 1649/50]
	14 *Apr.* 1650
	[17 *Apr.* 1650]
[3 Car. II ..	30 Jan. 1650/1]
	30 *Mar.* 1651
	[9 *Apr.* 1651]
[4 Car. II ..	30 Jan. 1651/2]
	18 *Apr.* 1652*
	[31 *Mar.* 1652*]
[5 Car. II ..	30 Jan. 1652/3]
	10 *Apr.* 1653
	[13 *Apr.* 1653]
[6 Car. II ..	30 Jan. 1653/4]
	26 *Mar.* 1654
	[5 *Apr.* 1654]
[7 Car. II ..	30 Jan. 1654/5]
	15 *Apr.* 1655
	[28 *Mar.* 1655]
[8 Car. II ..	30 Jan. 1655/6]
	6 *Apr.* 1656*
	[16 *Apr.* 1656*]
[9 Car. II ..	30 Jan. 1656/7]
	29 *Mar.* 1657
	[1 *Apr.* 1657]
[10 Car. II ..	30 Jan. 1657/8]
	11 *Apr.* 1658
	[21 *Apr.* 1658]
[11 Car. II ..	30 Jan. 1658/9]
	3 *Apr.* 1659
	[13 *Apr.* 1659]
[12 Car. II ..	30 Jan. 1659/60]
	22 *Apr.* 1660*
	[28 *Mar.* 1660*]

Regnal Year	First Day *Easter Days*
CHARLES II	
12 Car. II ..	29 May 1660
13 Car. II ..	30 Jan. 1660/1
	14 *Apr.* 1661
	[17 *Apr.* 1661]
14 Car. II ..	30 Jan. 1661/2
	30 *Mar.* 1662
	[9 *Apr.* 1662]
15 Car. II ..	30 Jan. 1662/3
	19 *Apr.* 1663
	[25 *Mar.* 1663]
16 Car. II ..	30 Jan. 1663/4
	10 *Apr.* 1664*
	[13 *Apr.* 1664*]
17 Car. II ..	30 Jan. 1664/5
	26 *Mar.* 1665
	[5 *Apr.* 1665]
18 Car. II ..	30 Jan. 1665/6
	15 *Apr.* 1666
	[25 *Apr.* 1666]
19 Car. II ..	30 Jan. 1666/7
	7 *Apr.* 1667
	[10 *Apr.* 1667]
20 Car. II ..	30 Jan. 1667/8
	22 *Mar.* 1667/8*
	[1 *Apr.* 1668*]
21 Car. II ..	30 Jan. 1668/9
	11 *Apr.* 1669
	[21 *Apr.* 1669]
22 Car. II ..	30 Jan. 1669/70
	3 *Apr.* 1670
	[6 *Apr.* 1670]
23 Car. II ..	30 Jan. 1670/1
	23 *Apr.* 1671
	[29 *Mar.* 1671]
24 Car. II ..	30 Jan. 1671/2
	7 *Apr.* 1672*
	[17 *Apr.* 1672*]
25 Car. II ..	30 Jan. 1672/3
	30 *Mar.* 1673
	[2 *Apr.* 1673]
26 Car. II ..	30 Jan. 1673/4
	19 *Apr.* 1674
	[25 *Mar.* 1674]

[1] Though Charles II reckoned his Regnal Years from 30 Jan. 1648/9, he did not reign in England until his Restoration, 29 May 1661.

Regnal Year	First Day *Easter Days*
Charles II—*continued*	
27 Car. II ..	30 Jan. 1674/5
	4 *Apr.* 1675
	[14 *Apr.* 1675]
28 Car. II ..	30 Jan. 1675/6
	26 *Mar.* 1676*
	[5 *Apr.* 1676*]
29 Car. II ..	30 Jan. 1676/7
	15 *Apr.* 1677
	[18 *Apr.* 1677]
30 Car. II ..	30 Jan. 1677/8
	31 *Mar.* 1678
	[10 *Apr.* 1678]
31 Car. II ..	30 Jan. 1678/9
	20 *Apr.* 1679
	[2 *Apr.* 1679]
32 Car. II ..	30 Jan. 1679/80
	11 *Apr.* 1680*
	[21 *Apr.* 1680*]
33 Car. II ..	30 Jan. 1680/1
	3 *Apr.* 1681
	[6 *Apr.* 1681]
34 Car. II ..	30 Jan. 1681/2
	16 *Apr.* 1682
	[29 *Mar.* 1682]
35 Car. II ..	30 Jan. 1682/3
	8 *Apr.* 1683
	[18 *Apr.* 1683]
36 Car. II ..	30 Jan. 1683/4
	30 *Mar.* 1684*
	[2 *Apr.* 1684*]
37 Car. II ..	30 Jan. 1684/5
	†6 Feb. 1684/5
JAMES II	
1 Jac. II ..	6 Feb. 1684/5
	19 *Apr.* 1685
	[22 *Apr.* 1685]
2 Jac. II ..	6 Feb. 1685/6
	4 *Apr.* 1686
	[14 *Apr.* 1686]

Regnal Year	First Day *Easter Days*
James II—*continued*	
3 Jac. II ..	6 Feb. 1686/7
	27 *Mar.* 1687
	[30 *Mar.* 1687]
4 Jac. II ..	6 Feb. 1687/8
	15 *Apr.* 1688*
	[18 *Apr.* 1688*]
Fled ..	11 Dec. 1688
WILLIAM AND MARY	
1 Wm. & Mar.	13 Feb. 1688/9
	31 *Mar.* 1689
	[10 *Apr.* 1689]
2 Wm. & Mar.	13 Feb. 1689/90
	20 *Apr.* 1690
	[26 *Mar.* 1690]
3 Wm. & Mar.	13 Feb. 1690/1
	12 *Apr.* 1691
	[15 *Apr.* 1691]
4 Wm. & Mar.	13 Feb. 1691/2
	27 *Mar.* 1692*
	[6 *Apr.* 1692*]
5 Wm. & Mar.	13 Feb. 1692/3
	16 *Apr.* 1693
	[22 *Mar.* 1692/3]
6 Wm. & Mar.	13 Feb. 1693/4
	8 *Apr.* 1694
	[11 *Apr.* 1694]
Mary died	28 Dec. 1694[1]
WILLIAM III	
6 Wm. III ..	28 Dec. 1694
	12 Feb. 1694/5
7 Wm. III ..	13 Feb. 1694/5
	24 *Mar.* 1694/5
	[3 *Apr.* 1695]
8 Wm. III ..	13 Feb. 1695/6
	12 *Apr.* 1696*
	[22 *Apr.* 1696*]

[1] On the day of Queen Mary's death, 28 Dec. 1694, William III changed the Royal Style but not the Regnal Year date.

Regnal Year	First Day *Easter Days*
William III—*continued*	
9 Wm. III ..	13 Feb. 1696/7
	4 *Apr.* 1697
	[7 *Apr.* 1697]
10 Wm. III ..	13 Feb. 1697/8
	24 *Apr.* 1698
	[30 *Mar.* 1698]
11 Wm. III ..	13 Feb. 1698/9
	9 *Apr.* 1699
	[19 *Apr.* 1699]
12 Wm. III ..	13 Feb. 1699/1700
	31 *Mar.* 1700*[1]
	[11 *Apr.* 1700]
13 Wm. III ..	13 Feb. 1700/1
	20 *Apr.* 1701
	[27 *Mar.* 1701]
14 Wm. III ..	13 Feb. 1701/2
	†8 Mar. 1701/2
ANNE	
1 Anne ..	8 Mar. 1701/2
	5 *Apr.* 1702
	[16 *Apr.* 1702]
2 Anne ..	8 Mar. 1702/3
	28 *Mar.* 1703
	[8 *Apr.* 1703]
3 Anne ..	8 Mar. 1703/4
	16 *Apr.* 1704*
	[23 *Mar.* 1703/4*]
4 Anne ..	8 Mar. 1704/5
	8 *Apr.* 1705
	[12 *Apr.* 1705]
5 Anne ..	8 Mar. 1705/6
	24 *Mar.* 1705/6
	[4 *Apr.* 1706]
6 Anne ..	8 Mar. 1706/7
	13 *Apr.* 1707
	[24 *Apr.* 1707]
7 Anne ..	8 Mar. 1707/8
	4 *Apr.* 1708*
	[8 *Apr.* 1708*]
8 Anne ..	8 Mar. 1708/9
	24 *Apr.* 1709
	[31 *Mar.* 1709]

Regnal Year	First Day *Easter Days*
Anne—*continued*	
9 Anne ..	8 Mar. 1709/10
	9 *Apr.* 1710
	[20 *Apr.* 1710]
10 Anne ..	8 Mar. 1710/11
	1 *Apr.* 1711
	[5 *Apr.* 1711]
11 Anne ..	8 Mar. 1711/12
	20 *Apr.* 1712*
	[27 *Mar.* 1712*]
12 Anne ..	8 Mar. 1712/13
	5 *Apr.* 1713
	[16 *Apr.* 1713]
13 Anne ..	8 Mar. 1713/14
	28 *Mar.* 1714
	[1 *Apr.* 1714]
	†1 Aug. 1714
GEORGE I	
1 Geo. I ..	1 Aug. 1714
	17 *Apr.* 1715
	[21 *Apr.* 1715]
2 Geo. I ..	1 Aug. 1715
	1 *Apr.* 1716*
	[12 *Apr.* 1716*]
3 Geo. I ..	1 Aug. 1716
	21 *Apr.* 1717
	[28 *Mar.* 1717]
4 Geo. I ..	1 Aug. 1717
	13 *Apr.* 1718
	[17 *Apr.* 1718]
5 Geo. I ..	1 Aug. 1718
	29 *Mar.* 1719
	[9 *Apr.* 1719]
6 Geo. I ..	1 Aug. 1719
	17 *Apr.* 1720*
	[31 *Mar.* 1720*]
7 Geo. I ..	1 Aug. 1720
	9 *Apr.* 1721
	[13 *Apr.* 1721]
8 Geo. I ..	1 Aug. 1721
	25 *Mar.* 1722
	[5 *Apr.* 1722]

[1] The year 1700 was a Leap Year in the Old Style, but not in the New.

Regnal Year	First Day *Easter Days*
George I—*continued*	
9 Geo. I ..	1 Aug. 1722
	14 *Apr.* 1723
	[28 *Mar.* 1723]
10 Geo. I ..	1 Aug. 1723
	5 *Apr.* 1724*
	[16 *Apr.* 1724*]
11 Geo. I ..	1 Aug. 1724
	28 *Mar.* 1725
	[1 *Apr.* 1725]
12 Geo. I ..	1 Aug. 1725
	10 *Apr.* 1726
	[21 *Apr.* 1726]
13 Geo. I ..	1 Aug. 1726
	2 *Apr.* 1727
	[13 *Apr.* 1727]
	†11 Jun. 1727
GEORGE II	
1 Geo. II ..	11 Jun. 1727
	21 *Apr.* 1728*
	[28 *Mar.* 1728*]
2 Geo. II ..	11 Jun. 1728
	6 *Apr.* 1729
	[17 *Apr.* 1729]
3 Geo. II ..	11 Jun. 1729
	29 *Mar.* 1730
	[9 *Apr.* 1730]
4 Geo. II ..	11 Jun. 1730
	18 *Apr.* 1731
	[25 *Mar.* 1731]
5 Geo. II ..	11 Jun. 1731
	9 *Apr.* 1732*
	[13 *Apr.* 1732*]
6 Geo. II ..	11 Jun. 1732
	25 *Mar.* 1733
	[5 *Apr.* 1733]
7 Geo. II ..	11 Jun. 1733
	14 *Apr.* 1734
	[25 *Apr.* 1734]
8 Geo. II ..	11 Jun. 1734
	6 *Apr.* 1735
	[10 *Apr.* 1735]

Regnal Year	First Day *Easter Days*
George II—*continued*	
9 Geo. II ..	11 Jun. 1735
	25 *Apr.* 1736*
	[1 *Apr.* 1736*]
10 Geo. II ..	11 Jun. 1736
	10 *Apr.* 1737
	[21 *Apr.* 1737]
11 Geo. II ..	11 Jun. 1737
	2 *Apr.* 1738
	[6 *Apr.* 1738]
12 Geo. II ..	11 Jun. 1738
	22 *Apr.* 1739
	[29 *Mar.* 1739]
13 Geo. II ..	11 Jun. 1739
	6 *Apr.* 1740*
	[17 *Apr.* 1740*]
14 Geo. II ..	11 Jun. 1740
	29 *Mar.* 1741
	[2 *Apr.* 1741]
15 Geo. II ..	11 Jun. 1741
	18 *Apr.* 1742
	[25 *Mar.* 1742]
16 Geo. II ..	11 Jun. 1742
	3 *Apr.* 1743
	[14 *Apr.* 1743]
17 Geo. II ..	11 Jun. 1743
	25 *Mar.* 1744*
	[5 *Apr.* 1744*]
18 Geo. II ..	11 Jun. 1744
	14 *Apr.* 1745
	[18 *Apr.* 1745]
19 Geo. II ..	11 Jun. 1745
	30 *Mar.* 1746
	[10 *Apr.* 1746]
20 Geo. II ..	11 Jun. 1746
	19 *Apr.* 1747
	[2 *Apr.* 1747]
21 Geo. II ..	11 Jun. 1747
	10 *Apr.* 1748*
	[14 *Apr.* 1748*]
22 Geo. II ..	11 Jun. 1748
	26 *Mar.* 1749
	[6 *Apr.* 1749]
23 Geo. II ..	11 Jun. 1749
	15 *Apr.* 1750
	[29 *Mar.* 1750]

Regnal Year	First Day *Easter Day*
George II—*continued*	
24 Geo. II ..	11 Jun. 1750
	7 *Apr.* 1751
	[11 *Apr.* 1751]
25 Geo. II ..	11 Jun. 1751
	29 *Mar.* 1752*
	[2 *Apr.* 1752*]
26 Geo. II ..	11 Jun. 1752*[1]
	22 *Apr.* 1753
	21 Jun. 1753
27 Geo. II ..	22 Jun. 1753
	14 *Apr.* 1754
28 Geo. II ..	22 Jun. 1754
	30 *Mar.* 1755
29 Geo. II ..	22 Jun. 1755
	18 *Apr.* 1756*
30 Geo. II ..	22 Jun. 1756
	10 *Apr.* 1757
31 Geo. II ..	22 Jun. 1757
	26 *Mar.* 1758
32 Geo. II ..	22 Jun. 1758
	15 *Apr.* 1759
33 Geo. II ..	22 Jun. 1759
	6 *Apr.* 1760*
34 Geo. II ..	22 Jun. 1760
	†25 Oct. 1760
GEORGE III	
1 Geo. III ..	25 Oct. 1760
	22 *Mar.* 1761
2 Geo. III ..	25 Oct. 1761
	11 *Apr.* 1762
3 Geo. III ..	25 Oct. 1762
	3 *Apr.* 1763
4 Geo. III ..	25 Oct. 1763
	22 *Apr.* 1764*
5 Geo. III ..	25 Oct. 1764
	7 *Apr.* 1765

Regnal Year	First Day *Easter Day*
George III—*continued*	
6 Geo. III ..	25 Oct. 1765
	30 *Mar.* 1766
7 Geo. III ..	25 Oct. 1766
	19 *Apr.* 1767
8 Geo. III ..	25 Oct. 1767
	3 *Apr.* 1768*
9 Geo. III ..	25 Oct. 1768
	26 *Mar.* 1769
10 Geo. III ..	25 Oct. 1769
	15 *Apr.* 1770
11 Geo. III ..	25 Oct. 1770
	31 *Mar.* 1771
12 Geo. III ..	25 Oct. 1771
	19 *Apr.* 1772*
13 Geo. III ..	25 Oct. 1772
	11 *Apr.* 1773
14 Geo. III ..	25 Oct. 1773
	3 *Apr.* 1774
15 Geo. III ..	25 Oct. 1774
	16 *Apr.* 1775
16 Geo. III ..	25 Oct. 1775
	7 *Apr.* 1776*
17 Geo. III ..	25 Oct. 1776
	30 *Mar.* 1777
18 Geo. III ..	25 Oct. 1777
	19 *Apr.* 1778
19 Geo. III ..	25 Oct. 1778
	4 *Apr.* 1779
20 Geo. III ..	25 Oct. 1779
	26 *Mar.* 1780*
21 Geo. III ..	25 Oct. 1780
	15 *Apr.* 1781
22 Geo. III ..	25 Oct. 1781
	31 *Mar.* 1782
23 Geo. III ..	25 Oct. 1782
	20 *Apr.* 1783
24 Geo. III ..	25 Oct. 1783
	11 *Apr.* 1784*

[1] In 1752 the New Style was adopted in all the British Dominions. The day after Wed. 2 Sep. 1752 was Thurs. 14 Sep. 1752. New Style Easter came in in 1753. The year 26 Geo. II. ended 21 Jun. 1753, and his subsequent years were reckoned from 22 Jun. From 1752 onwards the year begins on 1 Jan. instead of 25 Mar. (this had been the usage in Scotland since 1 Jan. 1600). *See* 24 Geo. II, 1751, c. 23.

Regnal Year	First Day *Easter Day*
George III—*continued*	
25 Geo. III ..	25 Oct. 1784
	27 *Mar.* 1785
26 Geo. III ..	25 Oct. 1785
	16 *Apr.* 1786
27 Geo. III ..	25 Oct. 1786
	8 *Apr.* 1787
28 Geo. III ..	25 Oct. 1787
	23 *Mar.* 1788*
29 Geo. III ..	25 Oct. 1788
	12 *Apr.* 1789
30 Geo. III ..	25 Oct. 1789
	4 *Apr.* 1790
31 Geo. III ..	25 Oct. 1790
	24 *Apr.* 1791
32 Geo. III ..	25 Oct. 1791
	8 *Apr.* 1792*
33 Geo. III ..	25 Oct. 1792
	31 *Mar.* 1793
34 Geo. III ..	25 Oct. 1793
	20 *Apr.* 1794
35 Geo. III ..	25 Oct. 1794
	5 *Apr.* 1795
36 Geo. III ..	25 Oct. 1795
	27 *Mar.* 1796*
37 Geo. III ..	25 Oct. 1796
	16 *Apr.* 1797
38 Geo. III ..	25 Oct. 1797
	8 *Apr.* 1798
39 Geo. III ..	25 Oct. 1798
	24 *Mar.* 1799
40 Geo. III ..	25 Oct. 1799
	13 *Apr.* 1800[1]
41 Geo. III ..	25 Oct. 1800
	5 *Apr.* 1801
42 Geo. III ..	25 Oct. 1801
	18 *Apr.* 1802
43 Geo. III ..	25 Oct. 1802
	10 *Apr.* 1803
44 Geo. III ..	25 Oct. 1803
	1 *Apr.* 1804*
George III—*continued*	
45 Geo. III ..	25 Oct. 1804
	14 *Apr.* 1805
46 Geo. III ..	25 Oct. 1805
	6 *Apr.* 1806
47 Geo. III ..	25 Oct. 1806
	29 *Mar.* 1807
48 Geo. III ..	25 Oct. 1807
	17 *Apr.* 1808*
49 Geo. III ..	25 Oct. 1808
	2 *Apr.* 1809
50 Geo. III ..	25 Oct. 1809
	22 *Apr.* 1810
51 Geo. III ..	25 Oct. 1810[2]
	14 *Apr.* 1811
52 Geo. III ..	25 Oct. 1811
	29 *Mar.* 1812*
53 Geo. III ..	25 Oct. 1812
	18 *Apr.* 1813
54 Geo. III ..	25 Oct. 1813
	10 *Apr.* 1814
55 Geo. III ..	25 Oct. 1814
	26 *Mar.* 1815
56 Geo. III ..	25 Oct. 1815
	14 *Apr.* 1816*
57 Geo. III ..	25 Oct. 1816
	6 *Apr.* 1817
58 Geo. III ..	25 Oct. 1817
	22 *Mar.* 1818
59 Geo. III ..	25 Oct. 1818
	11 *Apr.* 1819
60 Geo. III ..	25 Oct. 1819
	†29 Jan. 1820
GEORGE IV	
1 Geo. IV ..	29 Jan. 1820
	2 *Apr.* 1820*
2 Geo. IV ..	29 Jan. 1821
	22 *Apr.* 1821

[1] The year 1800 was not a Leap Year.

[2] There was the Regency from 5 Feb. 1811 till George III's death, but no change was made in the Regnal Year.

Regnal Year	First Day	Easter Day
George IV—*continued*		
3 Geo. IV ..	29 Jan. 1822	
		7 *Apr.* 1822
4 Geo. IV ..	29 Jan. 1823	
		30 *Mar.* 1823
5 Geo. IV ..	29 Jan. 1824	
		18 *Apr.* 1824*
6 Geo. IV ..	29 Jan. 1825	
		3 *Apr.* 1825
7 Geo. IV ..	29 Jan. 1826	
		26 *Mar.* 1826
8 Geo. IV ..	29 Jan. 1827	
		15 *Apr.* 1827
9 Geo. IV ..	29 Jan. 1828	
		6 *Apr.* 1828*
10 Geo. IV ..	29 Jan. 1829	
		19 *Apr.* 1829
11 Geo. IV ..	29 Jan. 1830	
		11 *Apr.* 1830
	†26 Jun. 1830	
WILLIAM IV		
1 Wm. IV ..	26 Jun. 1830	
		3 *Apr.* 1831
2 Wm. IV ..	26 Jun. 1831	
		22 *Apr.* 1832*
3 Wm. IV ..	26 Jun. 1832	
		7 *Apr.* 1833
4 Wm. IV ..	26 Jun. 1833	
		30 *Mar.* 1834
5 Wm. IV ..	26 Jun. 1834	
		19 *Apr.* 1835
6 Wm. IV ..	26 Jun. 1835	
		3 *Apr.* 1836*
7 Wm. IV ..	26 Jun. 1836	
		26 *Mar.* 1837
	†20 Jun. 1837	
VICTORIA		
1 Vic.	20 Jun. 1837	
		15 *Apr.* 1838
2 Vic.	20 Jun. 1838	
		31 *Mar.* 1839
Victoria—*continued*		
3 Vic. ..	20 Jun. 1839	
		19 *Apr.* 1840*
4 Vic. ..	20 Jun. 1840	
		11 *Apr.* 1841
5 Vic. ..	20 Jun. 1841	
		27 *Mar.* 1842
6 Vic. ..	20 Jun. 1842	
		16 *Apr.* 1843
7 Vic. ..	20 Jun. 1843	
		7 *Apr.* 1844*
8 Vic. ..	20 Jun. 1844	
		23 *Mar.* 1845
9 Vic. ..	20 Jun. 1845	
		12 *Apr.* 1846
10 Vic. ..	20 Jun. 1846	
		4 *Apr.* 1847
11 Vic. ..	20 Jun. 1847	
		23 *Apr.* 1848*
12 Vic. ..	20 Jun. 1848	
		8 *Apr.* 1849
13 Vic. ..	20 Jun. 1849	
		31 *Mar.* 1850
14 Vic. ..	20 Jun. 1850	
		20 *Apr.* 1851
15 Vic. ..	20 Jun. 1851	
		11 *Apr.* 1852*
16 Vic. ..	20 Jun. 1852	
		27 *Mar.* 1853
17 Vic. ..	20 Jun. 1853	
		16 *Apr.* 1854
18 Vic. ..	20 Jun. 1854	
		8 *Apr.* 1855
19 Vic. ..	20 Jun. 1855	
		23 *Mar.* 1856*
20 Vic. ..	20 Jun. 1856	
		12 *Apr.* 1857
21 Vic. ..	20 Jun. 1857	
		4 *Apr.* 1858
22 Vic. ..	20 Jun. 1858	
		24 *Apr.* 1859
23 Vic. ..	20 Jun. 1859	
		8 *Apr.* 1860*
24 Vic. ..	20 Jun. 1860	
		31 *Mar.* 1861

Regnal Year	First Day *Easter Day*
Victoria—*continued*	
25 Vic. ..	20 Jun. 1861
	20 *Apr.* 1862
26 Vic. ..	20 Jun. 1862
	5 *Apr.* 1863
27 Vic. ..	20 Jun. 1863
	27 *Mar.* 1864*
28 Vic. ..	20 Jun. 1864
	16 *Apr.* 1865
29 Vic. ..	20 Jun. 1865
	1 *Apr.* 1866
30 Vic. ..	20 Jun. 1866
	21 *Apr.* 1867
31 Vic. ..	20 Jun. 1867
	12 *Apr.* 1868*
32 Vic. ..	20 Jun. 1868
	28 *Mar.* 1869
33 Vic. ..	20 Jun. 1869
	17 *Apr.* 1870
34 Vic. ..	20 Jun. 1870
	9 *Apr.* 1871
35 Vic. ..	20 Jun. 1871
	31 *Mar.* 1872*
36 Vic. ..	20 Jun. 1872
	13 *Apr.* 1873
37 Vic. ..	20 Jun. 1873
	5 *Apr.* 1874
38 Vic. ..	20 Jun. 1874
	28 *Mar.* 1875
39 Vic. ..	20 Jun. 1875
	16 *Apr.* 1876*
40 Vic. ..	20 Jun. 1876
	1 *Apr.* 1877
41 Vic. ..	20 Jun. 1877
	21 *Apr.* 1878
42 Vic. ..	20 Jun. 1878
	13 *Apr.* 1879
43 Vic. ..	20 Jun. 1879
	28 *Mar.* 1880*
44 Vic. ..	20 Jun. 1880
	17 *Apr.* 1881
Victoria—*continued*	
45 Vic. ..	20 Jun. 1881
	9 *Apr.* 1882
46 Vic. ..	20 Jun. 1882
	25 *Mar.* 1883
47 Vic. ..	20 Jun. 1883
	13 *Apr.* 1884*
48 Vic. ..	20 Jun. 1884
	5 *Apr.* 1885
49 Vic. ..	20 Jun. 1885
	25 *Apr.* 1886
50 Vic. ..	20 Jun. 1886
	10 *Apr.* 1887
51 Vic. ..	20 Jun. 1887
	1 *Apr.* 1888*
52 Vic. ..	20 Jun. 1888
	21 *Apr.* 1889
53 Vic. ..	20 Jun. 1889
	6 *Apr.* 1890
54 Vic. ..	20 Jun. 1890
	29 *Mar.* 1891
55 Vic. ..	20 Jun. 1891
	17 *Apr.* 1892*
56 Vic. ..	20 Jun. 1892
	2 *Apr.* 1893
57 Vic. ..	20 Jun. 1893
	25 *Mar.* 1894
58 Vic. ..	20 Jun. 1894
	14 *Apr.* 1895
59 Vic. ..	20 Jun. 1895
	5 *Apr.* 1896*
60 Vic. ..	20 Jun. 1896
	18 *Apr.* 1897
61 Vic. ..	20 Jun. 1897
	10 *Apr.* 1898
62 Vic. ..	20 Jun. 1898
	2 *Apr.* 1899
63 Vic. ..	20 Jun. 1899
	15 *Apr.* 1900[1]
64 Vic. ..	20 Jun. 1900
	†22 Jan. 1901

[1] The year 1900 was not a Leap Year.

Regnal Year	First Day *Easter Day*	Regnal Year	First Day *Easter Day*
EDWARD VII		**GEORGE V**	
1 Edw. VII ..	22 Jan. 1901	1 Geo. V ..	6 May 1910
	7 *Apr.* 1901		16 *Apr.* 1911
2 Edw. VII ..	22 Jan. 1902	2 Geo. V ..	6 May 1911
	30 *Mar.* 1902		7 *Apr.* 1912*
3 Edw. VII ..	22 Jan. 1903	3 Geo. V ..	6 May 1912
	12 *Apr.* 1903		23 *Mar.* 1913
4 Edw. VII ..	22 Jan. 1904	4 Geo. V ..	6 May 1913
	3 *Apr.* 1904*		12 *Apr.* 1914
5 Edw. VII ..	22 Jan. 1905	5 Geo. V ..	6 May 1914
	23 *Apr.* 1905		4 *Apr.* 1915
6 Edw. VII ..	22 Jan. 1906	6 Geo. V ..	6 May 1915
	15 *Apr.* 1906		23 *Apr.* 1916*
7 Edw. VII ..	22 Jan. 1907	7 Geo. V ..	6 May 1916
	31 *Mar.* 1907		8 *Apr.* 1917
8 Edw. VII ..	22 Jan. 1908	8 Geo. V ..	6 May 1917
	19 *Apr.* 1908*		31 *Mar.* 1918
9 Edw. VII ..	22 Jan. 1909	9 Geo. V ..	6 May 1918
	11 *Apr.* 1909		20 *Apr.* 1919
10 Edw. VII ..	22 Jan. 1910	10 Geo. V ..	6 May 1919
	27 *Mar.* 1910		4 *Apr.* 1920*[1]
	†6 May 1910		
		GOD SAVE THE KING	

[1] For Easter dates 1920–2000 see Vol. II.

THE GREGORIAN REFORM OF THE KALENDAR

By his Bull, *Inter Gravissimas*, 24 Feb. 1581/2, Pope Gregory XIII. provided for the correction of the Kalendar by directing (1) that the date of the spring equinox should be moved from 11 Mar. to 21 Mar., the day fixed in 325 at the Council of Nicæa, by omitting the days between 4 and 15 Oct. 1582 (*i.e.*, the day after Thursday 4 Oct. was Monday, 15 Oct. 1582); and (2) that in order to correct the cumulative error involved in the system of an intercalated day every fourth year, no year marking the close of a century should be a Leap Year unless divisible without remainder by 400 (*i.e.*, 1600 and 2000 are Leap Years, but 1700, 1800, 1900, 2100 are not). There still remains an error of less than half a minute a year, which will have to be corrected when it has thrown the Kalendar a day out. In Mar. 1584/5 a Bill to extend the alteration to England was read twice in the House of Lords: but got no farther.

II. DIPLOMATIC TITLES OF ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS

THESE titles are those used in official documents—*e.g.*, charters and writs—and are not the titles found on coins or seals. The nucleus of the title, *Dei gratia Rex*, has remained unchanged for over eleven hundred years. The titles of Old English Kings are selected only in order to show the lineage of the post-Conquest regnal title.

I. SOME OLD ENGLISH TITLES

A.D.

736 aetdilbalt rex britanniae.

774 Offa rex Anglorum.

812 coenuulf xpi gratia rex Merciorum.

814 coenuulf gratia di rex Merciorum.

875 ælfred gratia di rex.

c. 880 Ælfred Westseaxena cingc mid godes gife.

898 aelfredus gratia dei saxonum rex.

933 Æthelstanus gratia Dei largiente totius Brittaniae rex.

939 .ÆTHELSTANVS. diuina mihi adridente gratia rex anglorum et curagulus totius bryttaniae.

940 .EADMVNDVS. rex anglorum.

942-46 .EADMVNDVS. rex anglorum necnon et merciorum.

946 .EADMVNDVS. rex anglorum ceterarumque gentium in circuitu persistentium gubernator et rector.

947 Eadredus rex Anglorum ceterarumque gentium in circuitu persistentium gubernator et rector.

956 Eadwig rex anglorum.

956 Eadwig grā dī totius brittanice telluris rex.

961 Eadgar rex anglorum.

987 æthelræd rex anglorum.

1020 CNUT cyning.

1020 CNUT cyncg [*or* cyngc].

1031 CNUT Britannie totius Anglorum monarchus.

1045 Eadweardus divina mihi arridente gratia rex anglorum et eque totius Albionis.

1045 Eadweardus rex totius Bryttaniae.

c. 1051 EADWARD kincg [*or* kyngc].

1058 EADUUEARD rex anglorum.

II. POST-CONQUEST TITLES

William I.

A. *English dominions:*

1. Willelmus dei gracia tocius Brittanie monarches.
2. Willelmus Rex Anglorum.
3. Willelmus Gratia Dei Rex Anglorum.
4. Will'm kyng.

B. *Continental dominions:*

5. Willelmus Rex Anglorum Princeps Normannorum et Cenomannorum.

6. Willelmus Dei gratia Dux Normannorum et Rex Anglorum.
7. Mathyld regina.

William II.

1. .W. rex Angł [=Willelmus Rex Anglorum].
2. Willelmus Willelmi regis filius Dei dispositione monarches Britannie.

Henry I.

A. *English dominions:*

1. .H. rex angł. *or* H. Rex Angł. [=Henricus, *or* Heinricus, Rex Anglorum].
2. .H. dei gratia Rex Anglorum.
3. Henricus filius Willelmi regis post obitum fratris sui Willelmi Dei gratia rex Anglorum.
4. [Sometimes, after 1106] Henricus Rex Anglorum et Dux [*or* Princeps] Normannorum.

B. *Continental dominions:*

5. Henricus Dux Normannorum et Comes Andegavorum.
6. Matildis Regina Anglorum.

Stephen

1. .S. rex angł. *or* .S. Rex Angł. [=Stephanus Rex Anglorum].
2. Stephanus Dei gratia Rex Anglorum.

Matilda

1. .M. Impat^{i}x regis .H. filia [=Matildis Imperatrix regis Henrici filia].

2. . M . impatrix . H . reḡ filia 7 anglo ⅋ dn̄a[1] [= Matildis Imperatrix Henrici regis filia et anglorum domina].
3. . M . Impat̊ix . H . Reḡ filia . 7 Anglōr dn̄a.

Henry II.

1. [Before his accession] . H . fit̊ Coīm̄ Andeḡ. [=Henricus filius Comitis Andegavorum].
2. [1154–*c.* May 1172] . H . Rex Angt̊ 7 Dux Norm̄ 7 Aquit̊. 7 Coīm̄ And̊. *or* H . Rex Angt̊. 7 Dux Norm̄ 7 Aq̊tañ. 7 Comes And̊. [=Henricus Rex Anglorum et Dux Normannorum et Aquitannorum et Comes Andegavorum].[2]
3. [*c.* May 1173 onwards] . H . d̊i grā Rex angt̊ 7 Dux Norm̄ 7 Aquit̊ 7 Coīm̄ And̊.
4. [1155] H . þURH godes gefu ængle landes king.

Richard I.[3]

1. [After Henry II.'s death, 6 Jul. 1189, until his own coronation, 3 Sep. 1189] . R . d̊i grā dn̄s

[1] Matilda was styled *Anglorum Domina* after her election 7–8 Apr., 1141. *Dominus*, or *Domina*, was the correct style of a deceased sovereign's recognized successor before coronation. See the titles of Richard I. and John.

[2] The continual assertion of the titles of Normandy, Aquitaine, and Anjou was necessary, because (1) they carried status and office in France—*e.g.*, the Count of Anjou was hereditary seneschal of France, and (2) they did not naturally, or, indeed, often, cohere in one person. See the Hand-lists, farther on. For Henry II.'s use of the phrase *Dei gratia*, see Dr. R. L. Poole's note in *E. H. R.*, January, 1908, p. 79.

[3] Richard I. (*a*) The Grace now becomes normal. (*b*) Though *Rex Anglorum* is still the correct style, *Rex Anglie* is sometimes found. (*c*) The Regnal date appears henceforth regularly.

Angl̄ 7 Dux Norm̄ 7 Aqit̄ 7 Com̄ And. [=Ricardus Dei gratia dominus Anglorum et Dux Normannorum et Aquitannorum et Comes Andegavorum].

2. [After his coronation] Ric̄ d̄i gr̄a Rex Angl̄ Dux Norm̄ Aquit̄ Com̄ And̄ *or* Ric̄ d̄i gr̄a Rex Angl̄ Dux Normann̄ Aquit̄ Com̄ Andeg̃.

3. Ric̄ d̄i gr̄a Rex Anglie Dux Norm̄. Aquit̄ Com̄ Andeg̃.

JOHN[1]

1. [Before his accession] Joh̄s Com̄ Moret̄ [=Johannes Comes Moretonie].

2. [After Richard I.'s death, 6 Apr. 1199, until his own coronation, 27 May, 1199] Johannes d̄ns Angl̄.

3. [After his coronation] Johannes d̄i gr̄a Rex Angl̄ Dominus Hiber̄n Dux Norm̄ 7 Aquit̄ Com̄ Andeg̃ [=Johannes Dei gratia Rex Anglie Dominus Hibernie Dux Normannie et Aquitannie Comes Andegavie].

HENRY III.

1. [1216–Oct. 1259] Henricus Dei gratia Rex Anglie Dominus Hibernie Dux Normannie et Aquitannie Comes Andegavie.

[1] John. (*a*) *Anglie, Normannie, Aquitannie, Andegavie* now become the normal forms. (*b*) There are never less than one nor more than two *ets* in this title, though they may occur in three places: *N. Dei gratia Rex Anglie Dominus Hibernie* (3) et *Dux Normannie* (1) et *Aquitannie* (1) (2) et *Comes Andegavie:* if there is one *et*, it is generally placed between *Normannie* and *Aquitannie*, but sometimes between *Aquitannie* and *Comes*. (*c*) *Hibernie* is sometimes spelt *Hybernie*. John was created King (but styled only *Dominus*) of Ireland May, 1177; Earl of Mortain July, 1189; Earl of Cornwall late in 1189.

2. [Oct. 1259-1272] Henricus Dei gratia Rex Anglie Dominus Hibernie et Dux Aquitannie.
3. Henry þurȝ Godes fultume King on Engleneloande, Lhoauerd on Yrloande, Duk on Norm' on Aquitaine and eorl on Anjow.
4. Henri par la grace de Deu Rey de Engleterre Sire de Irlande Duc de Normandie de Aquiten et cunte de Angou.

Edward I.

1. Edwardus dī grā Rex Anglie Dñs Hiƀn 7 Dux Aquiť [=Edwardus Dei gratia Rex Anglie Dominus Hibernie et Dux Aquitanie] *or* Edwardus Dei gratia Rex Anglie Dñs Hiƀn Dux Aquiť.
2. Edward par la grace de Dieu roy Dengleterre seignur Dirland et ducs Daquitaine.

Edward II.

1. [From 1307 until he created his son Edward Duke of Aquitaine, 1325] Edwardus Dei gratia Rex Anglie Dominus Hibernie et Dux Aquitanie.
2. [1325-1326-7] Edwardus Dei gratia Rex Anglie Dominus Hibernie.[1]
3. Edward par la grace de Dieu Roi d'Engleterre Seignur d'Irlande et Ducs d'Aquitaine.

Edward III.

1. [From 1326-7 until Jan. 1339-40] Edwardus Dei gratia Rex Anglie Dominus Hibernie et Dux Aquitanie.

[1] In some Privy Seal documents, however, Edward II. retained the title of *Dux Aquitanie.*

2. [From 25 Jan. 1339-40 until 8 May 1360] Edwardus Dei gratia Rex Anglie et Francie[1] et dominus Hibernie.
3. [From 8 May 1360, until 11 Jun. 1369] Edwardus Dei gratia Rex Anglie dominus Hibernie et Aquitanie [*or* et dux Aquitanie].
4. [From 11 Jun. 1369 until his death, 21 Jun. 1377] Edwardus Dei gratia Rex Anglie et Francie dominus Hibernie et dux Aquitanie.
5. [=2.] Edward par la grace de Dieu Roy d'Engleterre et de France et Seignur d'Irlande.
6. [=3.] Edward par la grace de Dieu Roi d'Engleterre Seignur d'Irlande e d'Aquitaigne.
7. Isabella Dei gratia regina Anglie dn̄ā Hibernie et comitissa de Pontieu.
8. Philippe par la grace de Dieu Reine d'Engleterre Dame d'Irlande e d'Acquitaine.

Richard II.

1. Ricardus Dei gratia Rex Anglie et Francie et Dominus Hibernie.
2. Richard par la grace de Dieu Roy d'Engleterre et de France et Seignur d'Irlande.

Henry IV.

1. Henricus Dei gratia Rex Anglie et Francie et Dominus Hibernie.
2. Henri par la grace de Dieu Roy d'Engleterre et de France et Seignur d'Irlande.

[1] Sometimes *Francie* precedes *Anglie* in this title.

Henry V.

1. [From his accession, 1413, until 9 Apr. 1420] Henricus Dei gratia Rex Anglie et Francie et dominus Hibernie.
2. [From 21 May, 1420, till his death, 1422] Henricus Dei gratia Rex Anglie haeres et regens regni Francie et dominus Hibernie.
3. [=2] Henry by the grace of God Kyng of England Heire & Regent of the rewme of France and Lord of Irlande.

Henry VI.

1. Henricus Dei gratia Rex Anglie et Francie et Dominus Hibernie.
2. Henry par la grace de Dieu Roy d'Engleterre et de France et Seignur d'Irlande.
3. [In documents issued from his French Chancery at Paris] Henricus Dei gratia Francorum et Anglie Rex.

Edward IV.

1. Edwardus Dei gratia Rex Anglie et Francie et Dominus Hibernie.
2. Edward par la grace de Dieu Roy d'Engleterre et de France et seignur d'Irlande.
3. Edwarde by the grace of God King of Englande and of France and lord of Irlande.

Edward V.

1. Edwardus Dei gratia Rex Anglie et Francie et Dominus Hibernie.

2 and 3. As for Edward IV.

Richard III.

1. Ricardus Dei gratia Rex Anglie et Francie et Dominus Hibernie.

2 and 3. As for Edward IV.

Henry VII.

1. Henricus Dei gratia Rex Anglie et Francie et Dominus Hibernie.

2 and 3. As for Edward IV.

Henry VIII.

1. [From his accession, 1509, until 1521] Henricus Dei gratia Rex Anglie et Francie et Dominus Hibernie.
2. [From 1521 until 1525] Henricus Dei gratia Rex Anglie et Francie Fidei Defensor[1] et Dominus Hibernie.]
3. [From 1525 until 1534] Henricus Octavus Dei gratia Anglie et Francie Rex Fidei Defensor et Dominus Hibernie.
4. [From 1534 until 1541] Henricus Octavus Dei gratia Anglie et Francie Rex Fidei Defensor Dominus Hibernie et in terra Supremum Caput Anglicane Ecclesie.
5. [From 1541 until his death, 28 Jan. 1546-7] Henricus Octavus Dei gratia Anglie Francie et Hibernie Rex Fidei Defensor et in terra

[1] The title *Fidei Defensor* was conferred on Henry VIII. 11 Oct. 1521 by Pope Leo X. for his book against Martin Luther.

Ecclesie Anglicane et Hibernice Supremum Caput.

6. [=3 above] Henry the viijth by the grace of God of England and of Fraunce Kyng Defender of the Faith and Lorde of Ireland.

Edward VI.

1. Edwardus Sextus Dei gratia Anglie Francie et Hibernie Rex Fidei Defensor et in terra Ecclesie Anglicane et Hibernice Supremum Caput.

Jane

1. Jana Dei gratia Anglie Francie et Hibernie Regina Fidei Defensor atque in terra Ecclesie Anglicane et Hibernice Supremum Caput.

Mary

1. Maria Dei gratia Anglie Francie et Hibernie Regina Fidei Defensor et in terra Ecclesie Anglicane et Hibernice Supremum Caput.
2. Maria Dei gratia Anglie Francie et Hibernie Regina eius nominis prima Fidei Defensor et in terra Ecclesie Anglicane et Hibernice Supremum Caput.

Philip and Mary

1. [From 25 Jul. 1554, until 1556] Philippus et Maria Dei gratia Rex et Regina Anglie Francie Neapolis Jerusalem et Hibernie Fidei Defensores Principes Hispaniarum et Sicilie Archiduces Austrie et Duces Mediolani Burgundie et

Brabantie Comites Haspurgi Flandrie et Tirolis.

2. [The same in English] Philip and Mary by the grace of God King and Queen of England France Naples Jerusalem and Ireland Defenders of the Faith Princes of Spain and Sicily Archdukes of Austria Dukes of Milan Burgundy and Brabant Counts of Hapsburg Flanders and Tyrol.
3. [From the resignation of the Emperor Charles V., 23 Aug. 1556, until Mary's death, 1558] Philippus et Maria Dei gratia Anglie Hispaniarum Francie Jerusalem Utriusque Sicilie et Hibernie Rex et Regina Fidei Defensores Archiduces Austrie Duces Burgundie Mediolani et Brabantie Comites Haspurgi Flandrie et Tirolis.

Elizabeth

1. Elizabetha Dei gratia Anglie Francie et Hibernie Regina Fidei Defensor etc.[1]
2. Elizabeth by the grace of God Quene[2] of Englande Fraunce and Irelande Defendour of the Faythe etc.

James I.

1. Jacobus Dei gratia Anglie Scotie Francie et Hibernie Rex Fidei Defensor, etc.
2. James by the grace of God King of England

[1] *Etc.*, was a convenient means of holding *in terrorem cleri Anglicani* the offensive title *et in terra Ecclesie Anglicane et Hibernice Supremum Caput.*

[2] *Quene* sometimes followed *Irelande.*

Scotland France and Ireland Defender of the Faith, etc.

CHARLES I.

1. [From his accession, 1625, until 1640] Carolus Dei gratia Anglie Scotie Francie et Hibernie Rex Fidei Defensor, etc.
2. [From 1640, until his death, 1648-9] Carolus Dei gratia Magne Britannie Francie et Hibernie Rex Fidei Defensor, etc.
3. [=1.] Charles by the grace of God King of England Scotland France and Ireland Defender of the Faith, etc.

THE COMMONWEALTH

1. The Keepers of the Liberties of England by the authority of Parliament.
2. [Oliver Cromwell, 16 Dec. 1653, until his death, 3 Sep. 1658] Olivarius Reipublicae Angliae Scotiae et Hiberniae, etc., Protector.
3 [From 16 Dec. 1653, until his death, 3 Sep. 1658] Oliver Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England Scotland and Ireland and the dominions and territories thereunto [*or* thereto] belonging.
4. [Richard Cromwell, 4 Sep. 1658, until his resignation, May 1659] Ricardus Reipublicae Angliae Scotiae et Hiberniae, etc., Protector.
5. [The same as 3, but substituting *Richard* for *Oliver*].

CHARLES II.

1. [1660] Charles by the grace of God King of England Scotland France and Ireland Defender of the Faith, etc.

2. Carolus Secundus[1] Dei gratia Anglie Scotie Francie et Hibernie Rex Fidei Defensor, etc.
3. Charles the Second[1] by the grace of God King of England Scotland France and Ireland Defender of the Faith, etc.

James II.

1. Jacobus Secundus Dei gratia Anglie Scotie Francie et Hibernie Rex Fidei Defensor, etc.
2. James the Second by the grace of God King of England Scotland France and Ireland Defender of the Faith, etc.

William and Mary

1. Gulielmus et Maria Dei gratia Anglie Scotie Francie et Hibernie Rex et Regina Fidei Defensores, etc.

William III.

1. Gulielmus Dei gratia Anglie Scotie Francie et Hibernie Rex Fidei Defensor, etc.

Anne

1. Anna Dei Gratia Anglie Scotie Francie et Hibernie Regina Fidei Defensor, etc.
2. Anne by the grace of God of England Scotland France and Ireland Queen Defender of the Faith, etc.

[1] Sometimes II. was used for *Secundus* and *the Second.*

3. [After the Union with Scotland, 1 May, 1707] Anna Dei gratia Magnae Britanniae Franciae et Hiberniae Regina[1] Fidei Defensor, etc.
4. Anne by the grace of God Queen of Great Britain France and Ireland Defender of the Faith, etc.

George I.

1. Georgius Dei gratia Magnae Britanniae Franciae et Hiberniae Rex Fidei Defensor Dux Brunsvicensis et Luneburgensis Sacri Romani Imperii Archi-Thesaurarius et Princeps Elector, etc.
2. [—the usual form of 1.] Georgius Dei gratia Magnae Britanniae Franciae et Hiberniae Rex Fidei Defensor, etc.[2]
3. George by the grace of God of Great Britain France and Ireland King Defender of the Faith, etc.

George II.

1, 2, 3, as for George I., with the addition of *Secundus* after *Georgius* and *the Second* after *George*.

George III.

1, 2, 3 [From his accession, 1760, until the Union with Ireland, 1 Jan. 1801], as for George I., with the addition of *Tertius* after *Georgius*, and *the Third* after *George*.

4. [From 1 Jan. 1801, until his death, 1820] Georgius

[1] *Cf.* Pope's lines:—

"Where thou, great Anna, whom three Realms obey,
Dost sometimes counsel take, and sometimes tea."

[2] *Etc.* thus meant more to the Georges than to Elizabeth. *Cf.* the titles of the Angevins. It was as Dukes of Brunswick-Luneburg that they were members of the Imperial College of Prince Electors.

Tertius Dei gratia Britanniarum Rex Fidei Defensor.[1]

5. [English form of 4.] George the Third by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King Defender of the Faith.

George IV.

1. Georgius Quartus Dei gratia Britanniarum Rex Fidei Defensor.
2. George the Fourth by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King Defender of the Faith.

William IV.

1 and 2. As for George IV., substituting *Gulielmus* and *William* for *Georgius* and *George*.

Victoria.

1. [From her accession, 1837, until 1 Jan. 1877] Victoria Dei gratia Britanniarum Regina Fidei Defensor.
2. [English form of 1.] Victoria by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen Defender of the Faith.
3. [From 1 Jan. 1877, until her death, 22 Jan. 1902] Victoria Dei gratia Britanniarum Regina Fidei Defensor Indiae Imperatrix.

[1] The necessity to change the King's style occasioned by the Union with Ireland was made the opportunity of getting rid of the obnoxious pretensions involved in *Francie* and *etc.*

4. [English form of 3.] Victoria by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen Defender of the Faith Empress of India.

EDWARD VII.

1. Edward by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.
2. [Latin form of 1.] Edwardus VII Dei gratia Britanniarum et terrarum transmarinarum quae in ditione sunt Britannica Rex Fidei Defensor Indiae Imperator.

GEORGE V.

1. George by the grace of God[1] of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, etc., etc., etc.[2]

[1] *Gratia Dei* appears to have been first used in an imperial diplomatic title by Charlemagne, 768–814. The phrase was used only by anointed monarchs. *Nullus potest proprie uti isto verbo* Dei Gratia, *qui in laicali positus est dignitate, nisi sit imperator vel rex vel alter qui sui capitis recepit unctionem. Nam tales unguntur oleo sancto.* (Petrus de Boateriis, cited by Selden, *Titles of Honour*, p. 92, *apud* Maskell, *op. cit.*, Vol. III., p. xiii.) By the old Provinciale Romanum the Emperor and the Kings of England, Jerusalem, France, and Sicily were alone entitled to unction as well as consecration. For two years the four latter titles cohered in Philip and Mary. Of the five but one remains.

[2] The meaning of the triple *etc.* is not clear, but some gradation of compliment is probably intended. The Sovereign's Style is thrice proclaimed, in Latin, French, and English, during the Coronation Banquet.

III. HAND-LISTS

(*a*) DUCES NORMANNORUM, NORMANNIE

Rollo *or* Rolf	921 *or* ? 911	res. *or* †927
William I Longue-épée	927	†17 Dec. 942
Richard I Sans-peur ..	942	†20 Nov. 996
Richard II le bon ..	20 Nov. 996	†23 Aug. 1026
Richard III	23 Aug. 1026	†6 Aug. 1027
Robert le Diable ..	6 Aug. 1027	†2 Jul. 1035
William II the Conqueror	1035	†9 Sep. 1087
Robert II Courte-Heuse	Sep. 1087	dep. 28 Sep. 1106 †10 Feb. 1134
William II Rufus (Duke Regent)	1096	†2 Aug. 1100
Henry I Beauclero ..	28 Sep. 1106	†1 Dec. 1135
Stephen of Blois ..	1 Dec. 1135	Jan. 1144
Geoffrey Plantagenet ..	19 Jan. 1144	res. 1148
Henry II of Anjou ..	1148	res. 1153
William III	1153	†1156
Henry II of Anjou ..	1156	†6 Jul. 1189
Richard IV (I of England)	20 Jul. 1189	†6 Apr. 1199
John Lackland	25 Apr. 1199	dep. 1204[1]
French Crown	24 Jun. 1204	
Jean de Valois	1331	King, 1350
Charles	1351	King, 1364
Charles	1465	1469
French Crown	1469	

(*b*) DUCES AQUITANNORUM, AQUITANNIE (GUIENNE) ET COMITES PICTAVENSIUM (POITOU, POICTIERS)

William VIII	1058	†1087
William IX	1087	†10 Feb. 1127
William X	1127	† 9 Apr. 1137
Eleanor, dr. of W. X, and Louis VII of France, her husband	29 Jun. 1137	divorce of Eleanor, 18 Mar. 1152

[1] In 1204 Philip II of France conquered and confiscated Normandy, which was finally united to the French Crown by Louis XI in 1469. But persons representing the Dukes of Normandy and Aquitaine attended English Coronations so long as *Francie* formed part of the Royal Style. The Dukes of Normandy were crowned by the Archbishop of Rouen in his Cathedral.

(*b*) Duces Aquitannorum, Aquitannie (Guienne) et Comites Pictavensium (Poitou, Poictiers)—*continued*

Eleanor and Henry II of Anjou her husband	18 May 1152	res. 1169
Richard I of England ..	1169	res. 1196
Otto of Brunswick	1196	Emperor, 1198
Richard I of England ..	1198	†6 Apr. 1199
Eleanor and John Lackland	6 Apr. 1199	death of Eleanor, 1 Apr. 1204
John Lackland	Apr. 1204	†19 Oct. 1216
English Crown	1216	
Aquitaine only		
Edward, son of Edward II	10 Sep. 1325	King, 25 Jan. 1326/7
John duc de Berry ..	1357	8 May 1360
Edward the Black Prince[1]	19 Jul. 1362	Nov. 1369 †8 Jnn. 1376
John duc de Berri ..	1369	
John of Gaunt	2 Mar. 1388/9	†3 Feb. 1398/9
Henry, son of Henry IV	16 Oct. 1399	King, 21 Mar. 1412/13
French Crown	1416	1417
Charles Dauphin ..	17 May 1417	1422
French Crown	1422	
Poitou only		
Richard, br. of Henry III	? 13 Feb. 1225	King of the Romans, cr. 17 May 1257 †2 Apr. 1272
French Crown	1316	

(c) COMITES ANDEGAVORUM, ANDEGAVIE (ANJOU)

Geoffrey III	1066	dep. 1068 †c. 1098
Fulk IV	1068	†14 Apr. 1109
Geoffrey IV (with his father)	1098	†19 May 1106
Fulk V le jeune ..	1109	
Counts of Anjou and Maine		
Fulk V le jeune (by marriage)	1110	King of Jerusalem, 1129 †1144
Geoffrey Plantagenet le bel	1129	†7 Sep. 1151

[1] Styled *Princeps Aquitanie*, as Edward III erected the Duchy, combined with Gascony, into a Principality. It seems to have reverted to a Duchy under Richard II, as John of Gaunt is styled *Dux Aquitanie*.

(*c*) COMITES ANDEGAVORUM, ANDEGAVIE (ANJOU)—*continued*

Henry II of Anjou ..	7 Sep. 1151	res. 1169
Henry FitzHenry ..	1169	†11 Jun. 1183
Henry II of Anjou ..	11 Jun. 1183	†6 Jul. 1189
Richard I of England ..	6 Jul. 1189	†6 Apr. 1199
Arthur of Brittany ..	18 Apr. 1199	†1203
John Lackland	1202	1204[1]

(*d*) COMITES ET DUCES CORNUBIE (CORNWALL)

William of Mortain ..	1087	dep. 1104
Reginald de Dunstanville, illegitimate son of Henry I	1140	†1 Jul. 1175
John Lackland	1189	res. 1215
Richard FitzCount, illegitimate son of Reg. de Dunstanville	1215 (confirmed Feb. 1216/17)	res. 1220
Richard, br. of Henry III	13 Feb. 1225 (confirmed 10 Aug. 1231)	†2 Apr. 1272
Edmund, son of Richard	13 Oct. 1272	†1 Oct. 1300
Piers Gaveston	6 Aug. 1307	†19 Jun. 1312
John, 2nd son of Edw. II	Oct. 1328	†Oct. 1336
DUCES CORNUBIE		
Edward, the Black Prince[2]	17 Mar. 1336/7	†8 Jun. 1376
Richard, son of the Black Prince.	creation, 20 Nov. 1376	King, 22 Jun. 1377
Henry, son of Henry IV	creation, 15 Oct. 1399	King, 21 Mar. 1412/13
Henry, son of Henry V	birth, 6 Dec. 1421	King, 1 Sep. 1422
Edward, son of Henry VI	birth, 13 Oct. 1453	†4 May 1471
Edward, son of Edw. IV	creation, 17 Jul. 1471	King, 9 Apr. 1483

[1] In August 1204 Philip II of France conquered Anjou. In 1259 by the Treaty of Paris Henry III formally ceded Normandy, Anjou, Touraine, Maine, and Poitou to Louis IX. All north of the Loire was reconquered by Henry V, but was finally ceded to Charles VII by Henry VI. Anjou was finally united to the French Crown in 1480, and Maine in 1481.

[2] Styled *Dux Cornubie et Comes Cestrie*. This was the first time that a dukedom had been created in England. The duchy of Cornwall was confined to the King's eldest son.

(*d*) COMITES ET DUCES CORNUBIE (CORNWALL)—*continued*

Edward, son of Rio. III	father's accession, 26 Jun. 1483	†31 Mar. 1484
Arthur, son of Hen. VII	birth, 19 Sep. 1486	†2 Apr. 1502
Henry, son of Hen. VII	brother's death, 2 Apr. 1502	King, 22 Apr. 1509
Henry, son of Hen. VIII	birth, Jan. 1509/10	†22 Feb. 1509/10
Edward, son of Hen. VIII	birth, 12 Oct. 1537	King, 28 Jan. 1546/7
Henry, son of James I	father's accession, 24 Mar. 1602/3	†6 Nov. 1612
Charles, son of James I	brother's death, 6 Nov. 1612	King, 27 Mar. 1625
Charles, son of Charles I	birth, 29 May 1630	[King, 30 Jan. 1648/9]
James Francis Edward, son of James II	birth, 10 Jun. 1688	father's abdication, Dec. 1688
George Augustus, son of George I	birth, 10 Nov. (N.S.) 1683	King, 11 Jun. 1727
Frederick Louis, son of Geo. II	birth, 6 Jan. 1707	†20 Mar. 1751
George Augustus Frederick, son of Geo. III	birth, 12 Aug. 1762	King, 29 Jan. 1820
Albert Edward, son of Victoria	birth, 9 Nov. 1841	King, 22 Jan. 1901
George, son of Albert Edward	father's accession, 22 Jan. 1901	King, 6 May 1910
Edward, son of Geo. V	father's accession, 6 May 1910	

(*e*) COMITES CESTRIE (CHESTER)

Pre-Norman. Gerbod		left Eng. 1071
1. Hugh d'Avranches, le gros, and Lupus (became a monk)	1071	†27 Jul. 1101
2. Richard d'Avranches, son of Hugh, o.s.p.	invested c. 1107	†drowned in *White Ship*, 25 Nov. 1120
3. Randulf le Meschin de Briquessart, cousin to Richard; Lord of Cumberland till 1121	1121	† ? 1129
4. Randulf de Gernons, d'Avranches and Bayeux, son of Randulf	1129	†16 Dec. 1153
5. Hugh Cyveiliog, son of R. de Gernons	1153	†30 Jun. 1181

(*e*) COMITES CESTRIE (CHESTER)—*continued*

6. Randulf de Blundevill, and d'Avranches, son of Hugh Cyveiliog, o.s.p.[1]	1181	†26 Oct. 1232
7. John de Scotia, Earl of Huntingdon, nephew of 6, o.s.p.[2]	1232	†7 Jun. 1237
English Crown	1237	marriage of Edward, 1254
Edward Longshanks[3] ..	1254	King, 1272
English Crown	1272	1300/1

(*f*) PRINCIPES GALLIE (WALES) ET COMITES CESTRIE

Edward of Carnarvon ..	7 Feb. 1300/1	King, 7 Jnl. 1307
Edward, son of Edw. II, Earl of Chester only ..	1320	King, 25 Jan. 1326/7
Edward, the Black Prince:		
Earl of Chester ..	18 Mar. 1332/3	†8 Jun. 1376
Prince of Wales ..	12 May 1343	
Richard, son of Black Prince	20 Nov. 1376	King, 22 Jun. 1377
Henry, son of Henry IV	15 Oct. 1399	King, 21 Mar. 1412/13
Edward, son of Hen. VI	9 Jun. 1454	†4 May 1471
Edward, son of Edw. IV	26 Jun. 1471	King, 9 Apr. 1483
Edward, son of Ric. III	24 Aug. 1483	†31 Mar. 1484
Arthur, son of Hen. VII	1 Dec. 1489	†2 Apr. 1502
Henry, son of Hen. VII	18 Feb. 1502/3	King, 22 Apr. 1509
Henry, son of James I ..	4 Jun. 1610	†6 Nov. 1612
Charles, son of James I	4 Nov. 1616	King, 27 Mar. 1625

[1] In 1187 Randulf became Duke of Brittany and Earl of Richmond by right of his wife, Constance, the widow of Geoffrey, son of Henry II, but she divorced him, 1200. From 1187 to 1200 he was styled *Randulphus dux Britannie Comes Cestrie et Richmundie.* On 23 May 1217 he was created Earl of Lincoln, but resigned the earldom Apr. 1231, to Hawisa, his sister, who transferred her right to it to John de Lacy, her son-in-law. From 1217 till 1231 he was styled *Comes Cestrie et Lincoln.*

[2] Styled *Johannes de Scotia Comes Cestrie et Huntyngdon.*

[3] On his marriage to Eleanor of Castile, Edward became Lord of Gascony and of the Channel Isles, Earl of Chester, Lord of the royal demesnes in Wales, and Lord of Ireland.

(*f*) PRINCIPES GALLIE (WALES) ET COMITES CESTRIE—*continued*

George Augustus, son of Geo. I	27 Sep. 1714	King, 11 Jun. 1727
Frederick Louis, son of Geo. II	9 Jan. 1729	†20 Mar. 1751
Geo. Wm. Frederick, son of Fred. Lewis	19 Apr. 1751	King, 25 Oct. 1760
George, son of Geo. III	17 Aug. 1762	King, 29 Jan. 1820
Albert Edward, son of Victoria	8 Dec. 1841	King, 22 Jan. 1901
George, son of Edw. VII	9 Nov. 1901	King, 6 May 1910
Edward, son of Geo. V..	23 Jun. 1910	

(*g*) COMITES ET DUCES LANCASTRIE

Edmund, son of Hen. III	30 Jun. 1267	†4 Jun. 1297
Thomas, son of Edmund[1]	4 Jun. 1297	†22 Mar. 1321/2
Henry, son of Edmund	6 May 1342	†22 Sep. 1345
Henry, son of Henry ..	22 Sep. 1345	duke, 6 Mar. 1350/1
DUCES LANCASTRIE		
Henry, ut supra ..	6 Mar. 1350/1	†24 Mar. 1360/1
John of Gaunt[2]	13 Nov. 1362	
With Palatinate jurisdiction	28 Feb. 1376/7	†3 Feb. 1398/9
Henry Bolingbroke, son of John of Gaunt	1399	King, 30 Sep. 1399[3]
Henry, son of Henry Bolingbroke	10 Nov. 1399	King, 21 Mar. 1412/13

[1] Styled *Thomas Comes Lancastrie et Leycestr senescallus Anglie.*

[2] See p. 75 for the Ducal years of Dukes Henry and John.

[3] Since Henry IV had a better title to the Duchy than to the Crown he kept them separate and arranged that the ducal succession should be governed by the ducal charters. Edward IV, on the contrary, had the c own by right, and the duchy by forfeiture. He therefore re-erected the merged duchy and arranged that, though still separate, it should belong to him and his heirs, Kings of England, perpetually, and be a county Palatine. The same arrangement was made by Henry VII, who, by dating his reign from the day before the battle of Bosworth, made Richard III a legal traitor whose possessions were forfeit to the Crown

(*h*) SOVEREIGNS OF SCOTLAND 1057–1707

Sovereign	Beginning of Reign	End of Reign
Malcolm III (Ceanmohr)	3 Apr. 1057	†13 Nov. 1093
Donald VI (Bane) ..	13 Nov. 1093	dep. May 1094
Duncan II	May 1094	†1095
Donald VI (restored) ..	Nov. 1095	dep. and †1097
Edgar	Sep. 1097	†8 Jan. 1106/7
Alexander I	8 Jan. 1106/7	†27 Apr. 1124
David I	27 Apr. 1124[1]	†24 May 1153
Malcolm IV	24 May 1153	†9 Dec. 1165
William the Lion ..	9 Dec. 1165	†4 Dec. 1214
Alexander II	cr. 5 Dec. 1214	†8 Jul. 1249
Alexander III	8 Jul. 1249	†19 Mar. 1285/6
Margaret..	19 Mar. 1285/6	†Sep. 1290
[Interregnum	1290	1292]
John Baliol	17 Nov. 1292	2 Jul. 1296
[Interregnum	1296	1306]
Robert I Bruce	cr. 25 Mar. 1306	†7 Jun. 1329
David II Bruce	7 Jun. 1329	dep. Sep. 1332
[Edward Baliol	Sep. 1332	Dec. 1332]
David II	1332[2]	†22 Feb. 1370/1
Robert II Stuart ..	22 Feb. 1371	†19 Apr. 1390
Robert III	19 Apr. 1390	†4 Apr. 1406
James I	4 Apr. 1406[3]	†20/21 Feb. 1436/7
James II	21 Feb. 1436/7	†3 Aug. 1460
James III	3 Aug. 1460	†11 Jun. 1488
James IV	11 Jun. 1488	† 9 Sep. 1513
James V	9 Sep. 1513	†14 Dec. 1542
Mary	14 Dec. 1542	abd. 24 Jul. 1567
James VI	24 Jul. 1567	†27 Mar. 1625
Charles I..	27 Mar. 1625	†30 Jan. 1648/9
Charles II	30 Jan. 1648/9	†6 Feb. 1684/5
James VII	6 Feb. 1684/5	fled 11 Dec. 1688
William and Mary ..	11 May 1689	M. †28 Dec. 1694
William	28 Dec. 1694	†8 Mar. 1701/2
Anne	8 Mar. 1701/2	Union 1 May 1707

[1] Regnal Years of Scottish Kings were reckoned from their accession (certainly, from the reign of David I, and, presumably, before him), not their coronation, which was of less importance than in England. Their usual title was *Dei gratia Rex Scottorum*. The acts of the English Governors were dated with the year of our Lord *et gubernationis nostre anno* [*primo*], without reference to the captive King.

[2] David II was a prisoner in England 1346–1357.

[3] James I was a prisoner in England 1406–1424.

(i) FRENCH SOVEREIGNS 987–1793

Sovereign	Beginning of Reign	End of Reign
	The Capets	
Hugh Capet	3 Jul. 987	†24 Oct. 996
Robert II le pieux ..	24 Oct. 996	†20 Jul. 1031
Henry I	20 Jul. 1031	†29 Aug. 1060
Philip I	or.[1] 23 May 1039[2]	†29 Jul. 1108
Louis VI le gros ..	cr. 3 Aug. 1108	†1 Aug. 1137
Louis VII le jeune ..	cr. 25 Oct. 1131	†18 Sep. 1180
Philip II Augustus ..	cr. 29 May 1180	†14 Jul. 1223
Louis VIII le Lion ..	cr. 6 Aug. 1223	†8 Nov. 1226
Louis IX le saint ..	cr. 29 Nov. 1226	†25 Aug. 1270
Philip III le hardi ..	cr. 15 Aug. 1271	†6 Oct. 1285
Philip IV le bel	cr. 6 Jan. 1286	†29 Nov. 1314
Louis X le Hutin ..	cr. 3 Aug. 1315	†8 Jun. 1316
John I	born 15 Nov. 1316	†19 Nov. 1316
Philip V le long ..	cr. 6 Jan. 1317	†3 Jan. 1322
Charles IV le bel ..	cr. 21 Feb. 1322	†1 Feb. 1328
	The Valois	
Philip VI de Valois ..	cr. 27 May 1328	†22 Aug. 1350
John II le bon	cr. 26 Sep. 1350	†8 Apr. 1364
Charles V le sage ..	cr. 19 May 1364	†16 Sep. 1380
Charles VI le bien aimé	cr. 4 Nov. 1380	†21 Oct. 1422
Henry VI of England ..	cr. 16 Dec. 1431	
Charles VII le victorieux	cr. 17 Jul. 1429	†22 Jul. 1461
Louis XI..	cr. 15 Aug. 1461	†30 Aug. 1483
Charles VIII	cr. 30 May 1484	†7 Apr. 1498
Louis XII of Orleans ..	cr. 27 May 1498	†1 Jan. 1515
Francis I..	cr. 25 Jan. 1515	†31 Mar. 1547
Henry II..	cr. 28 Jul. 1547	†10 Jul. 1559
Francis II	cr. 18 Sep. 1559	†5 Dec. 1560
Charles IX	cr. 15 May 1561	†30 May 1574
Henry III	cr. 15 Feb. 1575	†2 Aug. 1589

[1] Regnal Years of French Kings were reckoned from the date of their coronation. Their usual title was *Dei gratia Rex Francorum.*

[2] Kings who were crowned during their fathers' lifetime used their coronation date on their actual accession to the throne.

(*i*) French Sovereigns 987–1793—(*continued*)

Sovereign	Beginning of Reign	End of Reign
	The Bourbons	
Henry IV	cr. 27 Feb. 1594	†14 May 1610
Louis XIII	cr. 17 Oct. 1610	†14 May 1643
Louis XIV	cr. 7 Jun. 1654	†1 Sep. 1715
Louis XV	cr. 25 Oct. 1722	†10 May 1774
Louis XVI	cr. 11 Jun. 1775	†21 Jan. 1793

(*k*) KINGS OF ENGLAND BEFORE THE CONQUEST

Sovereign	Beginning of Reign	End of Reign
Egbert	*c.* 829	†839
Ethelwulf	839	†13 Jan. 858
Ethelbald	858	†860
Ethelbert	860	†866
Ethelred	866	†after Easter 871
Alfred the Great ..	871	†26 Oct. 899 *or* 900
Edward the Elder ..	899 *or* 900	†924 *or* 925
Athelstan	924 *or* 925	†27 Oct. 940
Edmund	940	†26 May 946
Edred	946	†23 Nov. 955
Edwy	955	†1 Oct. 959
Edgar	959, cr. 11 May 973	†8 Jul. 975
Edward the Martyr ..	975	†18 Mar. 978
Ethelred the Redeless ..	cr. 14 Apr. 978	fled, end Dec. 1013
Sweyn	? Nov. 1013	†3 Feb. 1014
Ethelred restored ..	Lent 1014	†23 Apr. 1016
Edmund Ironside ..	Apr. 1016	†30 Nov. 1016
Cnut	1016	†12 Nov. 1035
Harold Harefoot ..	1035	†17 Mar. 1040
Harthacnut	1040	†8 Jun. 1042
Edward the Confessor ..	1042, cr. 3 Apr. 1043	†5 Jan. 1066
Harold	cr. 6 Jan. 1066	†14 Oct. 1066

IV

(*a*) THE PALATINATE OF LANCASTER[1]

Henry, Duke of Lancaster with Palatinate jurisdiction, 6 Mar. 1350/1, †24 Mar. 1360/1. John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, was granted Palatinate jurisdiction, 28 Feb. 1376/7, †3 Feb. 1398/9.

Ducal Years	First Day *Easter Day*	Ducal Years	First Day *Easter Day*
HENRY FIRST DUKE OF LANCASTER		**JOHN SECOND DUKE OF LANCASTER**	
1 Hen. Lanc. ..	6 Mar. 1350/1 17 *Apr.* 1351	1 John Lanc.	28 Feb. 1376/7 29 *Mar.* 1377
2 Hen. Lanc. ..	6 Mar. 1351/2 8 *Apr.* 1352*	2 John Lanc.	28 Feb. 1377/8 18 *Apr.* 1378
3 Hen. Lanc. ..	6 Mar. 1352/3 24 *Mar.* 1352/3	3 John Lanc.	28 Feb. 1378/9 10 *Apr.* 1379
4 Hen. Lanc. ..	6 Mar. 1353/4 13 *Apr.* 1354	4 John Lanc.	28 Feb. 1379/80 25 *Mar.* 1380*
5 Hen. Lanc. ..	6 Mar. 1354/5 5 *Apr.* 1355	5 John Lanc.	28 Feb. 1380/1 14 *Apr.* 1381
6 Hen. Lanc. ..	6 Mar. 1355/6 24 *Apr.* 1356*	6 John Lanc.	28 Feb. 1381/2 6 *Apr.* 1382
7 Hen. Lanc. ..	6 Mar. 1356/7 9 *Apr.* 1357	7 John Lanc.	28 Feb. 1382/3 22 *Mar.* 1382/3
8 Hen. Lanc. ..	6 Mar. 1357/8 1 *Apr.* 1358	8 John Lanc.	28 Feb. 1383/4 10 *Apr.* 1384*
9 Hen. Lanc. ..	6 Mar. 1358/9 21 *Apr.* 1359	9 John Lanc.	28 Feb. 1384/5 2 *Apr.* 1385
10 Hen. Lanc. ..	6 Mar. 1359/60 5 *Apr.* 1360*	10 John Lanc.	28 Feb. 1385/6 22 *Apr.* 1386
11 Hen. Lanc. ..	6 Mar. 1360/1 †24 Mar. 1360/1 [28 *Mar.* 1361]	11 John Lanc.	28 Feb. 1386/7 7 *Apr.* 1387

[1] See p. 71 for a hand-list of the Earls and Dukes of Lancaster.

Ducal Years	First Day *Easter Day*	Ducal Years	First Day *Easter Day*
John, Second Duke of Lancaster —*continued*		**John, Second Duke of Lancaster —*continued***	
12 John Lanc.	28 Feb. 1387/8 29 *Mar.* 1388*	18 John Lanc.	28 Feb. 1393/4 19 *Apr.* 1394
13 John Lanc.	28 Feb. 1388/9 18 *Apr.* 1389	19 John Lanc.	28 Feb. 1394/5 11 *Apr.* 1395
14 John Lanc.	28 Feb. 1389/90 3 *Apr.* 1390	20 John Lanc.	28 Feb. 1395/6 2 *Apr.* 1396*
15 John Lanc.	28 Feb. 1390/1 26 *Mar.* 1391	21 John Lanc.	28 Feb. 1396/7 22 *Apr.* 1397
16 John Lanc.	28 Feb. 1391/2 14 *Apr.* 1392*	22 John Lanc.	28 Feb. 1397/8 7 *Apr.* 1398
17 John Lanc.	28 Feb. 1392/3 6 *Apr.* 1393		†3 Feb. 1398/9 [30 *Mar.* 1399]

(*b*) EASTER DATES, 532–1066. INDICTIONS, 600–1066

532*	11 Apr.	545	16 Apr.	554	5 Apr. / 5 Apr.
533	27 Mar.	546	8 Apr.	555	28 Mar. / 18 Apr.
534	16 Apr.	547	24 Mar.	556*	16 Apr. / 9 Apr.
535	8 Apr.	548*	12 Apr.	557	1 Apr. / 1 Apr.
536*	23 Mar.	549	4 Apr.	558	21 Apr. / 14 Apr.
537	12 Apr.	550	24 Apr.[1] / 17 Apr.	559	13 Apr. / 6 Apr.
538	4 Apr.	551	9 Apr. / 2 Apr.	560*	28 Mar. / 28 Mar.
539	24 Apr.	552*	31 Mar. / 21 Apr.		
540*	8 Apr.	553	20 Apr. / 13 Apr.		
541	31 Mar.				
542	20 Apr.				
543	5 Apr.				
544*	27 Mar.				

[1] The upper date is the Catholic Easter; the lower, the British. Attempts were made by S. Augustine, c. 602, and, with better success, by S. Wilfred in 664, to induce the British Church to conform to the Catholic use.

EASTER DATES, 532–1066. INDICTIONS, 600–1066—*continued*

561	17 Apr. / 17 Apr.	580*	21 Apr. / 14 Apr.	599	19 Apr. / 12 Apr.	
562	9 Apr. / 2 Apr.	581	6 Apr. / 6 Apr.	600*	10 Apr. / 3 Apr.	3[1]
563	25 Mar. / 25 Mar.	582	29 Mar. / 19 Apr.	601	26 Mar. / 26 Mar.	4
564*	13 Apr. / 13 Apr.	583	18 Apr. / 11 Apr.	602	15 Apr. / 8 Apr.	5
565	5 Apr. / 29 Mar.	584*	2 Apr. / 2 Apr.	603	7 Apr. / 31 Mar.	6
566	28 Mar. / 18 Apr.	585	25 Mar. / 25 Mar.	604*	22 Mar. / 19 Apr.	7
567	10 Apr. / 10 Apr.	586	14 Apr. / 7 Apr.	605	11 Apr. / 4 Apr.	8
568*	1 Apr. / 25 Mar.	587	30 Mar. / 30 Mar.	606	3 Apr. / 27 Mar.	9
569	21 Apr. / 14 Apr.	588*	18 Apr. / 18 Apr.	607	23 Apr. / 16 Apr.	10
570	6 Apr. / 6 Apr.	589	10 Apr. / 3 Apr.	608*	7 Apr. / 7 Apr.	11
571	29 Mar. / 29 Mar.	590	26 Mar. / 26 Mar.	609	30 Mar. / 20 Apr.	12
572*	17 Apr. / 10 Apr.	591	15 Apr. / 15 Apr.	610	19 Apr. / 12 Apr.	13
573	9 Apr. / 2 Apr.	592*	6 Apr. / 30 Mar.	611	4 Apr. / 28 Mar.	14
574	25 Mar. / 25 Mar.	593	29 Mar. / 19 Apr.	612*	26 Mar. / 16 Apr.	15
575	14 Apr. / 7 Apr.	594	11 Apr. / 11 Apr.	613	15 Apr. / 15 Apr.	1
576*	5 Apr. / 29 Mar.	595	3 Apr. / 27 Mar.	614	31 Mar. / 31 Mar.	2
577	25 Apr. / 18 Apr.	596*	22 Apr. / 15 Apr.	615	20 Apr. / 13 Apr.	3
578	10 Apr. / 3 Apr.	597	14 Apr. / 7 Apr.	616*	11 Apr. / 4 Apr.	4
579	2 Apr. / 26 Mar.	598	30 Mar. / 20 Apr.	617	3 Apr. / 27 Mar.	5

[1] This column indicates the Indiction.

EASTER DATES, 532–1066. INDICTIONS, 600–1066—*continued*

618	16 Apr. / 16 Apr.	6	637	20 Apr. / 20 Apr.	10	656*	17 Apr. / 10 Apr.	14
619	8 Apr. / 8 Apr.	7	638	5 Apr. / 5 Apr.	11	657	9 Apr. / 2 Apr.	15
620*	30 Mar. / 20 Apr.	8	639	28 Mar. / 18 Apr.	12	658	25 Mar. / 25 Mar.	1
621	19 Apr. / 12 Apr.	9	640*	16 Apr. / 9 Apr.	13	659	14 Apr. / 7 Apr.	2
622	4 Apr. / 28 Mar.	10	641	8 Apr. / 1 Apr.	14	660*	5 Apr. / 29 Mar.	3
623	27 Mar. / 17 Apr.	11	642	24 Mar. / 14 Apr.	15	661	28 Mar. / 18 Apr.	4
624*	15 Apr. / 8 Apr.	12	643	13 Apr. / 6 Apr.	1	662	10 Apr. / 3 Apr.	5
625	31 Mar. / 21 Apr.	13	644*	4 Apr. / 28 Mar.	2	663	2 Apr. / 26 Mar.	6
626	20 Apr. / 13 Apr.	14	645	24 Apr. / 17 Apr.	3	664*	21 Apr. / 14 Apr.	7
627	12 Apr. / 5 Apr.	15	646	9 Apr. / 2 Apr.	4	665	6 Apr. / 6 Apr.	8
628*	27 Mar. / 27 Mar.	1	647	1 Apr. / 25 Mar.	5	666	29 Mar. / 19 Apr.	9
629	16 Apr. / 9 Apr.	2	648*	20 Apr. / 13 Apr.	6	667	18 Apr. / 11 Apr.	10
630	8 Apr. / 1 Apr.	3	649	5 Apr. / 29 Mar.	7	668*	9 Apr. / 2 Apr.	11
631	24 Mar. / 21 Apr.	4	650	28 Mar. / 18 Apr.	8	669	25 Mar. / 15 Apr.	12
632*	12 Apr. / 5 Apr.	5	651	17 Apr. / 10 Apr.	9	670	14 Apr. / 14 Apr.	13
633	4 Apr. / 28 Mar.	6	652*	1 Apr. / 25 Mar.	10	671	6 Apr. / 30 Mar.	14
634	24 Apr. / 17 Apr.	7	653	21 Apr. / 14 Apr.	11	672*	25 Apr. / 18 Apr.	15
635	9 Apr. / 2 Apr.	8	654	13 Apr. / 6 Apr.	12	673	10 Apr. / 3 Apr.	1
636*	31 Mar. / 21 Apr.	9	655	29 Mar. / 29 Mar.	13	674	2 Apr. / 26 Mar.	2

EASTER DATES, 532–1066. INDICTIONS, 600–1066—*continued*

675	22 Apr. / 15 Apr.	3	694	19 Apr. / 12 Apr.	7	713	16 Apr. / 9 Apr.	11
676*	6 Apr. / 30 Mar.	4	695	11 Apr. / 28 Mar.	8	714	8 Apr. / 1 Apr.	12
677	29 Mar. / 19 Apr.	5	696*	26 Mar. / 16 Apr.	9	715	31 Mar. / 1 Apr.	13
678	18 Apr. / 11 Apr.	6	697	15 Apr. / 8 Apr.	10	716*	19 Apr. / 5 Apr,	14
679	3 Apr. / 27 Mar.	7	698	7 Apr. / 31 Mar.	11	717	4 Apr. / 28 Mar.	15
680*	25 Mar. / 15 Apr.	8	699	23 Mar. / 13 Apr.	12	718	27 Mar.	1
681	14 Apr. / 7 Apr.	9	700*	11 Apr. / 4 Apr.	13	719	16 Apr.	2
682	30 Mar. / 20 Apr.	10	701	3 Apr. / 27 Mar.	14	720*	31 Mar.	3
683	19 Apr. / 12 Apr.	11	702	23 Apr. / 16 Apr.	15	721	20 Apr.	4
684*	10 Apr. / 3 Apr.	12	703	8 Apr. / 1 Apr.	1	722	12 Apr.	5
685	26 Mar. / 26 Mar.	13	704*	30 Mar. / 20 Apr.	2	723	28 Mar.	6
686	15 Apr. / 8 Apr.	14	705	19 Apr. / 12 Apr.	3	724*	16 Apr.	7
687	7 Apr. / 31 Mar.	15	706	4 Apr. / 28 Mar.	4	725	8 Apr.	8
688*	29 Mar. / 19 Apr.	1	707	27 Mar. / 17 Apr.	5	726	24 Mar.	9
689	11 Apr. / 4 Apr.	2	708*	15 Apr. / 8 Apr.	6	727	13 Apr.	10
690	3 Apr. / 27 Mar.	3	709	31 Mar. / 21 Apr.	7	728*	4 Apr.	11
691	23 Apr. / 18 Apr.	4	710	20 Apr. / 13 Apr.	8	729	24 Apr.	12
692*	14 Apr. / 14 Apr.	5	711	12 Apr. / 5 Apr.	9	730	9 Apr.	13
693	30 Mar. / 20 Apr.	6	712*	3 Apr. / 27 Mar.	10	731	1 Apr.	14
						732*	20 Apr.	15
						733	5 Apr.	1
						734	28 Mar.	2
						735	17 Apr.	3
						736*	8 Apr.	4
						737	24 Mar.	5
						738	13 Apr.	6
						739	5 Apr.	7
						740*	24 Apr.	8
						741	9 Apr.	9
						742	1 Apr.	10
						743	14 Apr.	11
						744*	5 Apr.	12
						745	28 Mar.	13

EASTER DATES, 532–1066. INDICTIONS 600–1066—*continued*

746	17 Apr.	14	783	23 Mar.	6	820*	8 Apr.	13
747	2 Apr.	15	784*	11 Apr.	7	821	24 Mar.	14
748*	21 Apr.	1	785	3 Apr.	8	822	13 Apr.	15
749	13 Apr.	2	786	23 Apr.	9	823	5 Apr.	1
750	29 Mar.	3	787	8 Apr.	10	824*	24 Apr.	2
751	18 Apr.	4	788*	30 Mar.	11	825	9 Apr.	3
752*	9 Apr.	5	789	19 Apr.	12	826	1 Apr.	4
753	25 Mar.	6	790	11 Apr.	13	827	21 Apr.	5
754	14 Apr.	7	791	27 Mar.	14	828*	5 Apr.	6
755	6 Apr.	8	792*	15 Apr.	15	829	28 Mar.	7
756*	28 Mar.	9	793	7 Apr.	1	830	17 Apr.	8
757	10 Apr.	10	794	23 Mar.	2	831	2 Apr.	9
758	2 Apr.	11	795	12 Apr.	3	832*	24 Mar.	10
759	22 Apr.	12	796*	3 Apr.	4	833	13 Apr.	11
760*	6 Apr.	13	797	23 Apr.	5	834	5 Apr.	12
761	29 Mar.	14	798	8 Apr.	6	835	18 Apr.	13
762	18 Apr.	15	799	31 Mar.	7	836*	9 Apr.	14
763	3 Apr.	1	800*	19 Apr.	8	837	1 Apr.	15
764*	25 Mar.	2	801	4 Apr.	9	838	14 Apr.	1
765	14 Apr.	3	802	27 Mar.	10	839	6 Apr.	2
766	6 Apr.	4	803	16 Apr.	11	840*	28 Mar.	3
767	19 Apr.	5	804*	31 Mar.	12	841	17 Apr.	4
768*	10 Apr.	6	805	20 Apr.	13	842	2 Apr.	5
769	2 Apr.	7	806	12 Apr.	14	843	22 Apr.	6
770	22 Apr.	8	807	28 Mar.	15	844*	13 Apr.	7
771	7 Apr.	9	808*	16 Apr.	1	845	29 Mar.	8
772*	29 Mar.	10	809	8 Apr.	2	846	18 Apr.	9
773	18 Apr.	11	810	31 Mar.	3	847	10 Apr.	10
774	3 Apr.	12	811	13 Apr.	4	848*	25 Mar.	11
775	26 Mar.	13	812*	4 Apr.	5	849	14 Apr.	12
776*	14 Apr.	14	813	27 Mar.	6	850	6 Apr.	13
777	30 Mar.	15	814	16 Apr.	7	851	22 Mar.	14
778	19 Apr.	1	815	1 Apr.	8	852*	10 Apr.	15
779	11 Apr.	2	816*	20 Apr.	9	853	2 Apr.	1
780*	26 Mar.	3	817	12 Apr.	10	854	22 Apr.	2
781	15 Apr.	4	818	28 Mar.	11	855	7 Apr.	3
782	7 Apr.	5	819	17 Apr.	12	856*	29 Mar.	4

EASTER DATES, 532–1066. INDICTIONS, 600–1066—*continued*

857	18 Apr.	5	894	31 Mar.	12	931	10 Apr.	4
858	3 Apr.	6	895	20 Apr.	13	932*	1 Apr.	5
859	26 Mar.	7	896*	4 Apr.	14	933	14 Apr.	6
860*	14 Apr.	8	897	27 Mar.	15	934	6 Apr.	7
861	6 Apr.	9	898	16 Apr.	1	935	29 Mar.	8
862	19 Apr.	10	899	1 Apr.	2	936*	17 Apr.	9
863	11 Apr.	11	900*	20 Apr.	3	937	2 Apr.	10
864*	2 Apr.	12	901	12 Apr.	4	938	22 Apr.	11
865	22 Apr.	13	902	28 Mar.	5	939	14 Apr.	12
866	7 Apr.	14	903	17 Apr.	6	940*	29 Mar.	13
867	30 Mar.	15	904*	8 Apr.	7	941	18 Apr.	14
868	18 Apr.	1	905	31 Mar.	8	942	10 Apr.	15
869	3 Apr.	2	906	13 Apr.	9	943	26 Mar.	1
870	26 Mar.	3	907	5 Apr.	10	944*	14 Apr.	2
871	15 Apr.	4	908*	27 Mar.	11	945	6 Apr.	3
872*	30 Mar.	5	909	16 Apr.	12	946	22 Mar.	4
873	19 Apr.	6	910	1 Apr.	13	947	11 Apr.	5
874	11 Apr.	7	911	21 Apr.	14	948*	2 Apr.	6
875	27 Mar.	8	912*	12 Apr.	15	949	22 Apr.	7
876*	15 Apr.	9	913	28 Mar.	1	950	7 Apr.	8
877	7 Apr.	10	914	17 Apr.	2	951	30 Mar.	9
878	23 Mar.	11	915	9 Apr.	3	952*	18 Apr.	10
879	12 Apr.	12	916*	24 Mar.	4	953	3 Apr.	11
880*	3 Apr.	13	917	13 Apr.	5	954	26 Mar.	12
881	23 Apr.	14	918	5 Apr.	6	955	15 Apr.	13
882	8 Apr.	15	919	25 Apr.	7	956*	6 Apr.	14
883	31 Mar.	1	920*	9 Apr.	8	957	19 Apr.	15
884*	19 Apr.	2	921	1 Apr.	9	958	11 Apr.	1
885	11 Apr.	3	922	21 Apr.	10	959	3 Apr.	2
886	27 Mar.	4	923	6 Apr.	11	960*	22 Apr.	3
887	16 Apr.	5	924*	28 Mar.	12	961	7 Apr.	4
888*	7 Apr.	6	925	17 Apr.	13	962	30 Mar.	5
889	23 Mar.	7	926	2 Apr.	14	963	19 Apr.	6
890	12 Apr.	8	927	25 Mar.	15	964*	3 Apr.	7
891	4 Apr.	9	928*	13 Apr.	1	965	26 Mar.	8
892*	23 Apr.	10	929	5 Apr.	2	966	15 Apr.	9
893	8 Apr.	11	930	18 Apr.	3	967	31 Mar.	10

EASTER DATES, 532–1066. INDICTIONS, 600–1066—*continued*

968*	19 Apr.	11	1001	13 Apr.	14	1034	14 Apr.	2
969	11 Apr.	12	1002	5 Apr.	15	1035	30 Mar.	3
970	27 Mar.	13	1003	28 Mar.	1	1036*	18 Apr.	4
971	16 Apr.	14	1004*	16 Apr.	2	1037	10 Apr.	5
972*	7 Apr.	15	1005	1 Apr.	3	1038	26 Mar.	6
973	23 Mar.	1	1006	21 Apr.	4	1039	15 Apr.	7
974	12 Apr.	2	1007	6 Apr.	5	1040*	6 Apr.	8
975	4 Apr.	3	1008*	28 Mar.	6	1041	22 Mar.	9
976*	23 Apr.	4	1009	17 Apr.	7	1042	11 Apr.	10
977	8 Apr.	5	1010	9 Apr.	8	1043	3 Apr.	11
978	31 Mar.	6	1011	25 Mar.	9	1044*	22 Apr.	12
979	20 Apr.	7	1012*	13 Apr.	10	1045	7 Apr.	13
980*	11 Apr.	8	1013	5 Apr.	11	1046	30 Mar.	14
981	27 Mar.	9	1014	25 Apr.	12	1047	19 Apr.	15
982	16 Apr.	10	1015	10 Apr.	13	1048*	3 Apr.	1
983	8 Apr.	11	1016*	1 Apr.	14	1049	26 Mar.	2
984*	23 Mar.	12	1017	21 Apr.	15	1050	15 Apr.	3
985	12 Apr.	13	1018	6 Apr.	1	1051	31 Mar.	4
986	4 Apr.	14	1019	29 Mar.	2	1052*	19 Apr.	5
987	24 Apr.	15	1020*	17 Apr.	3	1053	11 Apr.	6
988*	8 Apr.	1	1021	2 Apr.	4	1054	3 Apr.	7
989	31 Mar.	2	1022	25 Mar.	5	1055	16 Apr.	8
990	20 Apr.	3	1023	14 Apr.	6	1056*	7 Apr.	9
991	5 Apr.	4	1024*	5 Apr.	7	1057	30 Mar.	10
992*	27 Mar.	5	1025	18 Apr.	8	1058	19 Apr.	11
993	16 Apr.	6	1026	10 Apr.	9	1059	4 Apr.	12
994	1 Apr.	7	1027	26 Mar.	10	1060*	26 Mar.	13
995	21 Apr.	8	1028*	14 Apr.	11	1061	15 Apr.	14
996*	12 Apr.	9	1029	6 Apr.	12	1062	31 Mar.	15
997	28 Mar.	10	1030	29 Mar.	13	1063	20 Apr.	1
998	17 Apr.	11	1031	11 Apr.	14	1064*	11 Apr.	2
999	9 Apr.	12	1032*	2 Apr.	15	1065	27 Mar.	3
1000*	31 Mar.	13	1033	22 Apr.	1	1066[1]	16 Apr.	4

[1] Easter dates 1067–1920 will be found pp. 24–49; and 1920-2000 in Vol. II.

(c) THE ENGLISH EXCHEQUER YEAR

In making up the annual accounts of national receipts and expenditure the English Exchequer ended the financial year, without regard to the current Regnal Year, at Michaelmas, 29 September. It was a fixed feast of great convenience, not involved in such lengthy observances as Christmas and Easter, falling after the harvest, and while the roads to London were still hard enough for travelling. Down to the time of Edward II the first Exchequer Year of any King ran up to the first Michaelmas of his reign. But from Edward II's reign onwards the king's first Exchequer Year was reckoned from the Michaelmas nearest to his accession.

In 1786[1] a change began with the introduction of a Supplementary Statement of Accounts up to 5 January (Old Christmas Day). In 1799–1800 the 5th of January was formally adopted as the end of the financial year. In 1832 the end of the year for the Budget was 5 April (Old Lady Day), though Supply was taken only up to 31 March In 1854, by 17 and 18 Vic., c. 94, s. 2, the beginning of the national financial year was fixed at 1 April.

THE ENGLISH EXCHEQUER YEAR

Sovereign	Exchequer Year Begins	Sovereign	Exchequer Year Begins
Henry II ..	Michaelmas 1155	Elizabeth ..	Michaelmas 1558
Richard I ..	Michaelmas 1189	James I ..	Michaelmas 1603
John ..	Michaelmas 1199	Charles I ..	Michaelmas 1625
Henry III ..	Michaelmas 1217	Charles II	Michaelmas 1660
Edward I ..	Michaelmas 1273	James II ..	Michaelmas 1684
Edward II	Michaelmas 1307	William and Mary ..	Michaelmas 1688
Edward III	Michaelmas 1326	William III	Michaelmas 1694
Richard II	Michaelmas 1377	Anne ..	Michaelmas 1701
Henry IV ..	Michaelmas 1399	George I ..	Michaelmas 1714
Henry V ..	Michaelmas 1412	George II ..	Michaelmas 1727
Henry VI ..	Michaelmas 1422	George III	Michaelmas 1760
Edward IV	Michaelmas 1460	George IV ..	5 Jan. 182)
Richard III	Michaelmas 1483	William IV	5 Jan. 1830
Henry VII	Michaelmas 1485	Victoria ..	5 Apr. 1837
Henry VIII	Michaelmas 1509		1 Apr. 1855
Edward VI	Michaelmas 1546	Edward VII	1 Apr. 1901
Mary ..	Michaelmas 1553	George V ..	1 Apr. 1910
Philip and Mary ..	Michaelmas 1554		

[1] *See* H. Higgs, *The Financial System of the United Kingdom*, Macmillan, 1914, p. 1, n. 1.

(*d*) ENGLISH LAW AND UNIVERSITY TERMS AND QUARTER DAYS

LAW TERMS

The English Law Terms were regulated by the succession of the seasons and by the Christian Year. Christmas and Michaelmas, fixed Festivals, were followed by fixed Terms. Easter and Trinity Terms, being regulated by the Festivals the names of which they bear, might move over a space of thirty-five days. A Term might fall in two Regnal Years. For example, in the reign of Edward I Michaelmas Term bore the date of the Regnal Year in which it began, and of the next Regnal Year, in which it ended. The periods between the Terms are called Vacations—*e.g.*, the Long Vacation is the time from the end of Trinity Term to the beginning of Michaelmas Term.

To find the days and dates on which the Terms of any year began and ended, look for the date of Easter Day in the list of Regnal Years, and then find the corresponding table in the volume of Easter Tables.

I. Before 1831

Michaelmas Term.

Began (before 1641) 9 Oct. (or 10 Oct., if 9 Oct. was Sunday).
(1641–1751)[1] 23 Oct. (or 24 Oct., if 23 Oct. was Sunday).
(1752–1830)[2] the Fourth Day of the Morrow of All Souls—*i.e.*, 6 Nov. (or 7 Nov., if 6 Nov. was Sunday).
Ended 28 Nov. (or 29 Nov., if 28 Nov. was Sunday).

Hilary Term.

Began 23 Jan. (or 24 Jan., if 23 Jan. was Sunday).
Ended 12 Feb. (or 13 Feb., if 12 Feb. was Sunday).

Easter Term.

Began Wednesday fortnight after Easter Day—*i.e.*, Wednesday after the Second Sunday after Easter.
Ended Monday after Ascension Day.

Trinity Term.

Began (before 1264) Wednesday after the Octave of Trinity Sunday.
(1264–1540) Wednesday after Corpus Christi Day (the same day as before, but with another title).
(1541–1830)[3] Friday after Corpus Christi Day.
Ended Wednesday fortnight after it began—*i.e.*, Wednesday after the Third Sunday after Trinity.

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[1] By 16 Car. I, c. 6.
[2] By 24 Geo. II, c. 48.
[3] By 32 Hen. VIII. c. 21.

II. From 1831 Onwards[1]

Michaelmas Term.

Begins 2 Nov.
Ends 25 Nov. (or 26 Nov., if 25 Nov. be Sunday).

Hilary Term.

Begins 11 Jan.
Ends 31 Jan. (or 1 Feb., if 31 Jan. be Sunday).

Easter Term.[2]

Begins 15 Apr.
Ends 8 May (or 9 May, if 8 May be Sunday).

Trinity Term.

Begins 22 May.
Ends 12 Jun. (or 13 Jun., if 12 Jun. be Sunday).

UNIVERSITY TERMS[3]

Michaelmas Term.

Begins 10 Oct.
Ends 17 Dec.

Hilary Term.

Begins 14 Jan.
Ends Eve of Palm Sunday.

Easter Term.

Began Wed. week after Easter.
Ended Thurs. before Whit-Sunday.

Since 1862.

Begins Wed. after Easter.
Ends Frid. before Whit-Sunday.

Trinity or Act Term.

Began Eve of Corpus Christi Day.
Ended 14 Sep., or as arranged.

Since 1862.

Begins Sat. before Whit-Sunday.
Ends Sat. after first Tues. in July.

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[1] By 1 Will. IV, c. 70, amended by 1 Will. IV, c. 3.

[2] The days from Maundy Thursday to Easter Wednesday, both included, count as part of Easter Term (should they or any of them fall after 15 Apr.) although there shall be no sittings in banco.

[3] *See* Wordsworth, *Ancient Kalendar of the University of Oxford*, O.H.S., 1903–4, p. 269; *Statuta Univ. Oxon*, Tit. I, § 1.

QUARTER DAYS

The Quarter Days generally observed for settling accounts are:

The Annunciation of Our Lady, 25 Mar.
The Nativity of S. John the Baptist, 24 Jun.
The Feast of S. Michael and All Angels, 29 Sep.
Christmas Day, 25 Dec.

In some cases the Old Quarter Days were observed after 1752—*e.g.*, 5 Apr. (Old Lady Day).

In the North of England the Quarter Days were: Candlemas, 2 Feb.; Whitsun; Lammas, 1 Aug.; S. Martin in Hieme, 11 Nov.

(*e*) THE DAYS OF THE WEEK

(Septimana, Hebdomada)

Sunday ..	**Dominica**	Feria prima: Dies Solis: Dies dominicus: Prima sabbatorum.
Monday ..	**Dies Lune**	Feria secunda: Secunda sabbati.
Tuesday ..	**Dies Martis**	Feria tertia: Tertia sabbati.
Wednesday ..	**Dies Mercurii**	Feria quarta: Quarta sabbati: Media septimana.
Thursday ..	**Dies Jovis**	Feria quinta: Quinta sabbati.
Friday ..	**Dies Veneris**	Feria sexta: Sexta sabbati.
Saturday ..	**Sabbatum**	Feria septima: Dies Saturni.

V. ENGLISH ROYAL CHARTERS AND WRITS ANALYZED

THE documents analyzed in this section belong, strictly speaking, to two classes: (1) Diplomas or "charters"; (2) Writs. (1) A diploma is a document which either (*a*) effects a change (*e.g.*, of ownership in land, or of grade in nobility); or (*b*) is the written record of a change otherwise carried out (*e.g.*, by delivery of a sod of earth) given by the person effecting the change to the person for whose benefit it is effected. (2) A writ is an order to do something, or to take note that something has been done.[1] The one is a title-deed which may be produced in a law-court as proof of ownership, etc.; the other is a letter setting administrative machinery in motion which may be produced as sufficient authority for the action which it enjoins. Both classes of document must bear clear evidence who they are from, who they are to, what is their purpose, and whether they are adequately ratified. As medieval government was carried on by writs, and the possession of real property depended on charters, it was necessary to have such forms as might readily be recognized as authentic by those who issued, received, or were affected

[1] *Cf.* for (1*a*) a Bishop's Deed of Institution to a benefice; for (1*b*) a Priest's Letters of Orders; for (2) a Bishop's Mandate to his Archdeacon to induct to a benefice.

by them. "For the writing which is written in the King's name, and sealed with the King's ring, may no man reverse."

Constant repetition, the spirit of orderliness, the disappearance of original deeds, and the cunning of the forger, tended to bring into existence in each of the royal Chanceries of Europe set formulas for their diplomas and writs.[1] As, moreover, all Governments have similar work to do, and as that work was carried out in medieval times by men who were banded together in a great international organization which had a common language, it is not surprising to find a family likeness in the diplomas and writs of the several Christian nations of the West.

A diploma, like a sermon, should have three parts—a beginning, a middle, and an end. Of these, the first and last are likely to become stereotyped, and the middle to remain unset except for a framework of key-phrases varying according to the business in hand. It must not be thought that all the parts named in the following analysis of a pattern diploma will be found in every document, or that the order in which they occur is invariable.

Analysis of the Diploma-Form

I. *The Protocol:*

(*a*) Invocation.

(*b*) Proëm—giving general motives.

[1] For further details regarding English diplomas and writs, consult H. Hall, *Studies in English Official Historical Documents* and *A Formula Book of English Official Historical Documents, Part I. Diplomatic Documents*, both Cambridge, 1908.

(*c*) Superscription—giving grantor's name and title.
(*d*) Address—names, etc., of those to whom it is directed.
(*e*) Salutation.

II. *The Text :*
(*f*) Notification.
(*g*) Preamble—giving particular reasons.
(*h*) Disposition—giving details, conditions, etc., of grant.
(*i*) Injunction.
(*k*) Prohibition.
(*l*) Sanction—giving penalties for infraction.
(*m*) Valediction.

III. *The Ratification :*
(*n*) Date of place.
(*o*) Date of time.
(*p*) Attestation—names or seals of witnesses.
(*q*) Appreciation.
(*r*) Completion—scribe's name and note of despatch.
(*s*) Seal of grantor (not universal or early).

The analysis of the Writ-form would be, *mutatis mutandis*, very similar to that of the Diploma-form, but briefer and a little less formal, as being intended only for some temporary administrative purpose.

Old English Royal Diploma

This royal Charter or Land-boc cannot be very closely analyzed in form or wording. The King speaks in the first person singular; the grantee is mentioned

either in the second person (chiefly in Kent until *c.* 800), or the third person (*e.g.*, in Mercia and Essex). The tense of the grant is at first present or past, and later present, past, or future mixed with present. The Charter is never in epistolary form; never has any Address (generally omits also any Salutation and Notification); never contains a specific grant of jurisdiction; never threatens a monetary sanction; never mentions the scribe's name; has no Completion, and no seal. The Land-boc was current from the seventh to the twelfth centuries, and was used to convey land.

I. *The Protocol :*

(*a*) Invocation: ✠ *In nomine dei nostri saluatoris ihu xpi*, or similarly; or, ✠ *Regnante in perpetuum domino nostro Iesu Christo saluatore !* or similarly.

(*b*) Proëm: some sentiment regarding the proper use of temporal things, etc.

(*c*) Superscription: *Quapropter*, *Quamobrem*, *Qua de re*, *Unde ego* (name and title at length).

II. *The Text :*

(*g*) Preamble: particular motive; either spiritual —*e.g.*, *pro remedio animae meae :* or material —*e.g.*, *pro eius amabili pecunia.*

(*h*) Disposition: statement of grant (*concedo, condono, dono, trado, tribuo*); note of conditions, consideration, or reservation; description of the property (perambulation often in English).

(*l*) Sanction: spiritual penalties: *Si quis . . . Quisquis uero, autem. . . .*

III. *The Ratification :*

(*n*), (*o*), (*p*) See pp. 13–19. *Acta, gesta,* etc., never *Datum.* Attestation: ✠ Names of King and witnesses; *consensi et subscripsi,* etc.

Old English Royal Vernacular Writ

This Writ, though a kind of very formal and official letter, modelled perhaps upon the letters in Acts xv. 23–29; xxiii. 26–30,[1] was yet free and simple in phraseology and structure. After the Notification it may vary infinitely. It was used for administrative purposes, proclamations, notifications, etc. The earliest known example occurs in 984; it became common under Cnut, and was in use until the reign of Richard I. It was the forerunner of the Anglo-Norman Royal Writ-Charter.

I. *The Protocol :*

(*a*) Invocation: ✠

(*c*) Superscription: *N. cyncg* or *Ic N. cyncg.*

(*d*) Address: (1) The administrative officers and constituent members of the Shire Court—*i.e.,* the bishops, earls, reeves, and thegns; or (2) particular persons by name.

(*e*) Salutation: *gret N. freondlice.*

II. *The Text :*

(*f*) Notification: *and ic cyðe eow ðaet* . . .

(*h*) Disposition: *ic haebbe geunnen* . . . or *ic habbe gegefen* . . . or *ic wylle ðaet* . . . condition: *swa full and swa forð* . . . or *mid saca and socna* . . .

(*i*) Injunction: *and ic wylle* . . . or *and ic bidde* . . .

[1] Cf. many similar official letters amongst the Oxyrhynchus Papyri.

(*k*) Prohibition: *and ic nelle* . . . or *and ic wylle nan* . . . or *and ic forbeode* . . .

(*l*) Sanction: *and gif anig man* . . .

(*m*) Valediction: *God eow alle gehealde.*

III. *The Ratification:*

(*n*), (*o*) Date of place and time rare, singly or together.

(*p*) Attestation: rare; witnesses only mentioned—*e.g., on Eadgiče gewitnysse ðaere cwene and Godwines eorles and Haroldes eorles.*

Anglo-Norman Royal Writ-Charter

This charter is the Anglo-Norman adaptation of the old vernacular Writ. The Address varies; there is no Proëm; no Sanction; no complete Date; witnesses gradually oust the Valediction; the Preamble is not always present. This form was used for conveying land, etc., and persisted until Henry II.'s reign.

I. *The Protocol:*

(*c*) Superscription: *N. Rex Anglorum.*

(*d*) Address: (1) The administrative officers and lieges of a shire—*e.g., Thome eboracensi Archiepiscopo et Samsoni episcopo et Omnibus Baronibus et fidelibus suis francis et Anglis de Gloecestra scira;* or (2) universal—*e.g., Archiepiscopis Episcopis Abbatibus* (*Justiciis,* inserted by Stephen) *Comitibus Vicecomitibus* (*Baronibus,* inserted later by Henry I.) (*Ministris,* inserted by Stephen) *et Omnibus fidelibus suis francis et Anglis totius Anglie.*

(*e*) Salutation: *Salutem.*

II. *The Text :*

(*f*) Notification: *Sciatis.*

(*g*) Preamble: *pro remedio anime mee* . . . or *pro servicio suo.* . . .

(*h*) Disposition: *me dedisse et concessisse,* or *concessisse et confirmasse N.* . . . details of grant.

(*i*) Injunction: *Et volo et firmiter precipio quod bene et in pace et honorifice et libere,* etc. . . . *in bosco et plano in pratis et pasturis in aquis et molendinis in viis et semitis in foris et feriis infra burgum et extra in ciuitate et extra et in omnibus locis cum soca et saca et toll et team et infangenethef et cum omnibus aliis consuetudinibus et libertatibus.* . . .

(*k*) Prohibition: *Et super hoc prohibeo.* . . .

III. *The Ratification :*

(*p*) Attestation: *Testibus* . . . and/or

(*m*) Valediction: *Valete.*

(*n*) Date of place: *Apud* . . .

(*s*) The King's Great Seal attached by tag or strip.

Anglo-Norman Royal Writ

This Writ was used for administrative and judicial purposes during the twelfth century. Towards the end of the century the Superscription and Address were expanded, in the Injunction *Mando* became *Mandamus,* the witness of the King (*Teste me ipso*) superseded that of his magnates in the Attestation, and the day of the month was added in the Date.

I. *The Protocol :*

(*c*) Superscription: *N. Rex Anglorum.*

(*d*) Address: (1) Particular and general (as in charters)—*e.g.*, *N.N. et baronibus suis et fidelibus francis et anglis*; (2) to particular administrative officials—*e.g.*, *N. thesaurario et illi et illi camerariis.*

(*e*) Salutation: *Salutem.*

II. *The Text :*

(*f*) Notification: *Sciatis quod* . . . (omitted when inappropriate).

(*i*) Injunction: *Mando, precipio, volo* . . . *Liberate, computate, allocate.* . . . *Vide sicut teipsum et omnia tua diligis quod sis ad scaccarium.* . . .

(*k*) Prohibition: *Prohibeo, nolo* . . .

III. *The Ratification :*

(*p*) Attestation: *Testibus* . . . (few witnesses, often one or two).

(*n*) Date of place: *Apud* . . .

(*s*) The King's Great Seal on strip.

Anglo-Angevin Royal Charter

This form was used with small variations by Henry II. Notice the developement of the Protocol, the introduction of *Tenendam* in the Disposition, and the continued absence of the date of time.

I. *The Protocol :*

(*c*) Superscription: N. and title at length (see p. 53).

(*d*) Address: (1) Universal; *Archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, comitibus, baronibus, justiciis, vicecomitibus, ministris, et omnibus fidelibus suis francis et anglis;* or (2) particular.

(*e*) Salutation: *Salutem.*

II. *The Text:*

(*f*) Notification: *Sciatis.*

(*h*) Disposition: *Me dedisse et concessisse,* or *reddidisse et per hanc cartam confirmasse N. . . .,* etc.; details of grant; *tenendam sibi et heredibus suis de me et heredibus meis. . . .*

(*i*) Injunction: *Quare uolo et firmiter precipio quod bene et in pace,* etc. . . . *in bosco et plano,* etc. . . .

III. *The Ratification:*

(*p*) Attestation: *Testibus. . . .*

(*n*) Date of place: *Apud . . .*

(*s*) The King's Great Seal attached by silk strings.

English Royal Charter after 1189

(i.) Early Form: Richard I. and John.

In this form the Address still varies: Richard added *bailliuis* and sometimes *senescallis et prepositis.* In the Disposition the King speaks in the plural number (*nos, noster*). The phraseology developes as law becomes more intricate. The Charter was used for conveying land or confirming previous grants, or granting privileges and immunities.

I. *The Protocol:*

(*c*) Superscription: N. and title at length.

(*d*) Address: (1) General: *Archiepiscopis, episcopis,*

abbatibus, comitibus, baronibus, justiciariis, vicecomitibus, et omnibus bailliuis, ministris, et fidelibus suis.

(*e*) Salutation: *Salutem.*

II. *The Text:*

(*f*) Notification: *Sciatis* . . . or *Nouerit universitas vestra.* . . .

(*h*) Disposition: *nos dedisse et concessisse et presenti carta confirmasse dilecto et fideli nostro N.* . . . details of grant . . . *tenenda de nobis* . . . *per seruicium* . . . *pro omni seruicio.* . . .

(*i*) Injunction: *Quare volumus et firmiter precipimus quod ille* . . . *terras* . . . *habeant et teneant de nobis* . . . *bene et in pace* . . *in bosco et plano.* . . .

III. *The Ratification:*

(*p*) Attestation: *Testibus* . . . or *Hiis Testibus* . . .

(*r*) Completion: *Data per manum N. cancellarii nostri.*

(*o*) Date of time: day of month and regnal year.

(*n*) Date of place: *Apud* . . .

(*s*) The King's Great Seal on silk strings. The Seal was of brown or green wax. On the Seal itself (or obverse) was an image of the King on his throne: on the Counter-seal (or reverse) the King on horseback facing to the right. The inscription ran round the edges of both Seal and Counter-seal. The type of Royal Seal has remained the same until the present time.

(ii.) Settled Form.

Until the reign of Richard I. there was no sharp diplomatic difference between a Royal Charter making a grant and another renewing or "confirming" a grant already made (the word *confirmare* is ambiguous). But from the beginning of the thirteenth century Royal Charters may be divided into two classes: (*a*) Original Grants; and (*b*) Charters of Confirmation.[1]

(ii.) Settled Form: (a) Original Grants.

(*a*) The Crown issued original grants by Royal Charter of lands, tenements, etc., and of liberties, privileges, immunities, and exemptions to private persons and to corporate bodies such as towns and monasteries.

I. *The Protocol:*

(*c*) Superscription: N. and title at length.

(*d*) Address: *Archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, prioribus* (after 1227), *ducibus* (after 1351), *marchionibus* (1397–1399 and 1509–1516, but not always then), *comitibus, baronibus, justiciariis, vicecomitibus, maioribus* (when appropriate), *prepositis, ministris, et omnibus bailliuis et fidelibus suis.*

(*e*) Salutation: *Salutem.*

II. *The Text:*

(*f*) Notification: *Sciatis.*

(*g*) Preamble: *Intuitu Dei et pro salute anime nostre et animarum antecessorum et succes-*

[1] See Scargill-Bird, *Guide to the Public Record Office*, 3rd edition, 1908, p. 26.

sorum nostrum; or *ad instanciam dilecti et fidelis nostri N. et pro bono seruicio. . . .*

(*h*) Disposition: *Nos dedisse concessisse et hac carta nostra confirmasse dilecto et fideli nostro N. . . .* details of grant . . . *Habend et tenend de nobis et heredibus nostris sibi et heredibus suis. . . .*

(*i*) Injunction: *Quare uolumus et firmiter precipimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quod predictus N. in perpetuum habeat et teneat . . .* details of grant repeated . . . *sicut predictum est.*

III. *The Ratification:*

(*p*) Attestation: *Hiis testibus. . . .*

(*r*) Completion: *Data per manum nostram* (after 1227).

(*n*) Date of place: *Apud . . .*

(*o*) Date of time: day of month and regnal year.

(*s*) Seal: the King's Great Seal on silk strings.

(ii.) Settled Form: (b) Charters of Confirmation.

(*b*) Charters of Confirmation were rendered necessary by the loss or destruction of original grants, by the accession of a new King, or even by the King's need of ready money. A Charter of Confirmation recites the substance but not necessarily the terms or details of a former grant, to which it may or may not make additions. After 1227, when the nonage of Henry III. came to an end, Charters of Confirmation were generally in the form of an *Inspeximus*. The legal formulas

for an *Inspeximus* by Royal Charter or by Letters Patent were determined by Act of Parliament, 1285.

(1) Confirmation by *Inspeximus.*

I. *The Protocol* as for an Original Grant.

II. *The Text:*

(*g*) Preamble: *Inspeximus cartam quam dilectus et fidelis noster N. . . . fecit M . . . in hec verba . . .* the inspected charter follows at length. . . .

(*h*) Disposition: *Nos autem donationem concessionem . . . predictas ratas habentes et gratas eas pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est predicto M. concedimus et confirmamus sicut carta predicta rationabiliter testatur.*

III. *The Ratification* as for an Original Grant.

(2) Confirmation by *Exemplification.*

This was nothing more than a certified copy under the Great Seal, which was enrolled in the Chancery. The Preamble is the same as that of an *Inspeximus,* but the Disposition runs *Nos autem . . . duximus exemplificandum.*

(3) Confirmation by *Constat.*

This was used for similar purposes, but confirmed the tenor of a Record, such as an extract from Domesday Book, or a Royal Charter.

(4) Confirmation by *Innotescimus.*

This was a certificate recording a deed, reciting the tenor of lost deeds, or even simply recording a properly authenticated fact—*e.g.*, of parentage.

Letters Patent

Letters Patent,[1] enrolled certainly since 1201, were employed for the public business of the realm. Their effect might be as great as that of the Royal Charter (which they gradually ousted), or as temporary as a request for a loan. Any matter relating to the Crown and the subject which had any need of publicity might apparently be dealt with by Letters Patent. They were issued open, witnessed by the King alone, and bore no Chancery date.

I. *The Protocol :*

(*c*) Superscription: N. and title at length.

(*d*) Address: (1) General: *Omnibus ad quos presentes litere pervenerint*; (2) particular—*e.g.*, *Baronibus suis de Scaccario.*

(*e*) Salutation: *Salutem.*

II. *The Text :*

(*f*) Notification: *Sciatis . . . noveritis . . . inspeximus . . .* etc.; or a statement relating to the business of the letter.

(*i*) Injunction: *Et ideo uobis omnibus et singulis mandamus firmiter iniungentes . . .* or as required by the occasion.

III. *The Ratification :*

(*p*) Attestation: (1) *In cuius rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes*; (2) *Teste me ipso.*

[1] For further details see Scargill-Bird, *op. cit.*, pp. 27-29.

(*n*) Date of place: *Apud* . . .

(*o*) Date of time: day of month, sometimes also regnal year.

(*s*) The King's Great Seal on a broad tag of parchment.

Letters Close

Letters Close,[1] enrolled certainly since 1204, were issued, as the name implies, closed up and not open. They were addressed to individuals and dealt with matters touching the Crown and the Government which did not require the publicity accorded by Letters Patent. Particular affairs affecting the royal prerogative, the revenue, the judicature, the maintenance of order, etc. throughout the kingdom were dealt with by Letters Close. They may be distinguished from Letters Patent by the absence of the clause in the Attestation notifying patency.

I. *The Protocol:*

(*c*) Superscription: N. and title at length.

(*d*) Address: Particular.

(*e*) Salutation: *Salutem.*

II. *The Text:*

(*g*) Preamble: as required by the business.

(*i*) Injunction: *Et ideo uobis mandamus . . . tibi precipimus* . . ., etc., as required.

III. *The Ratification:*

(*p*) Attestation: *Teste me ipso.*

(*n*) Date of place: *Apud* . . .

[1] For further details see Seargill-Bird, *op. cit.*, pp. 29, 30.

(*o*) Date of time: day of month, sometimes also regnal year.

(*s*) The King's Great Seal.

Writs

For the multitudinous Writ-forms see *Registrum omnium breuium tam originalium quam iudicialium, Lond., apud Gulielmum Rastell*, 1531.

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